The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1894. NO. 50

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893. trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48, P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.		Mail, No. 2.	Mixed, No. 4.	Mail, No. 6.
p. m.	a, m	a m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	6 12
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5 59
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5 47
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5 07
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5 00
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	6 42
		746	Rockhill			4 48
						4 36
2 30	10 42			9 58	2 40	
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.29, P. M., Cook's, 4.39, Cole's, 4.52, Saltillo, 5.17, Three Springs, 5.24, Beersville, 5.36, Rockhill, 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

PATENTS

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ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philapelphia, Pa.

THERE'S GOIN' TO BE A THAW.

Last night, afore I went tu bed, my Laighorn rooster crowed,
An' you c'd hear the injines puff down on the valley road,
I seed a flock uv crows tu-day, an' heerd 'em holler "Caw" —
You needent talk "cold wave" tu me, ther's goin' tu be a thaw.

Them meteorologic chaps what prophesy in schools,
An' claim tu work out weather bits by systematic rools,
All science an' no observate—ther say ain't wuth a straw;
But I've obsarved, an' I kin tell—Ther's goin' tu be a thaw.

I don't pertend n'r claim to be so very weather-wise,
But I kin tell sumthings by the complexion uv the skies.
I've figgered on the shaips uv clouds an' how they hang, ye knaw,
An' I kin tell mos'ailus when ther's goin' tu be a thaw.

This mornin' when the sun appeerd, he got ruther slow
An' thru the hoar-frost I c'd see he wore a gray hello.
An' then the sky showed mackerell—although the air wuz raw,
I called to Dobbins, an' sez I, "Ther's goin' tu be a thaw."

Now I kin hear the big owls go "tu-who, tu-whit, to-who!"
The echoes soundin' real like a prognostication, too.
F've prophesied fur years, an' gained consid'-able eclaw,
An' you kin bet your salary ther's goin' tu be a thaw.

The signal service poster sez "A blizzard's cumin' down
From Manitoba, on the jump, an' soon'll strike the town.
Good skatin' on the river Fluke cl'ar down tu Kenesaw;
Thermometer still droppin', but ther's goin' tu be a thaw.

Fur I kin feel in my ole laigs thet bitin' roomatiz;
An' Polly Ann, her corns jis' aiks like all gemighty whiz.
John Walter is a howlin' with nooralgy in his jaw;
The house is crackin'—you kin bet ther's goin' tu be a thaw.

—*Humphrey Krash.*

A Brave Boy.

A good many yerrs ago, in the State of Illinois, a large gang of men were employed at a coal mine. The foreman above ground was almost a giant in size, and as rough in speech and manners as he was strong. When sober he had a kind heart hidden under his rough covering, but he was not a temperance advocate by any means, and too often he indulged in a social glass. When drinking he was like a raging lion. His employers sometimes threatened to turn him off, but he would do the work of three men when sober, and saw that every other man did his duty. So although his drunken bouts had become more frequent of late, and the men complained that he was reckless of their lives when under the influence of liquor, he was still foreman.

The youngest boy employed at the mines was Willie Turner, a pale, delicate looking lad. He was fourteen but did not look more than twelve. There was an air of refinement as well as delicacy about Willie in spite of his patched clothes, and his large, serious gray eyes were unusually intelligent. He was employed above ground, and had never been in the mine to work. The foreman was usually kind to the willing, obedient boy, and once or twice inquired in his circumstances.

Poor boy! His history is common enough. His father was a physician, a clever man, noble in thought and action, but like most medical men, in his practice he recommended the use of wine and other alcoholic stimulants. He thought it a good thing and took a glass himself when he felt jaded with a long drive or extra work. By degrees he drank more frequently, until at last his wife noticed it, and warned him faithfully. To make a long story short, in the course of a few years the doctor was a drunken sot.

His fine practice was all gone, for although the people knew he was kind and skillful they could not trust a man whose eyes were dim and hand shaking as if with palsy. Poor Mrs. Turner had to work hard to keep the wolf from the door, and many days they had but a crust to eat. The time soon came when constant drinking and exposure to the night air told upon a constitution not very strong. In a short time the doctor was confined to the house and obliged to do without the drink he so much longed for. He had not long to live, and knew it. Oh! how sad were his thoughts as he remembered his once pretty home, now transformed to two small rooms in a tenement house—money, position, health, all gone, and his poor wife and boy pale and thin and with no prospect but poverty after his death.

He repented bitterly, but too late to do much good for his wife. Before he died he made Willie promise that he would never, under any circumstances enter a saloon, and if he should become a physician never to prescribe alcohol.

After his father's death Mrs. Turner struggled hard to keep her boy at school, but her health was so delicate that she at last yielded to Willie's earnest pleading to be allowed to work. She disliked very much having him work among the rough miners, but there was nothing else in the small town in which they lived that he could do, so he had been working in the same place for more than a year. He studied with his mother in the evenings, and hoped with her that brighter days would dawn when he could pursue the study of medicine. Several times Willie's total abstinence principles had brought trouble upon him, but now a more severe test is coming.

The foreman was left in charge one day, contrary to his usual custom when the "boss" was absent. He had been drinking pretty freely. The miners were not working in the pit to-day, for there was considerable foul air, and the pumps and other apparatus needed looking after, but above the ground the men were busy loading trucks, Willie among them. The foreman wanted more beer, and chancing to notice Willie he called, in his gruffest tones: "Here, boy; take this pail and bring a gallon of beer! Be quick, too, I say!" he shouted as Willie stood as if rooted to the spot.

The boy came forward and, pale as death, yet with steady eye he answered respectfully: "I am sorry, but I cannot enter a saloon."

The foreman's face became livid with rage.

"O!" he said sneeringly, "You belong to those fanatic teetotalers my little saint; but you must know that Dick Jones is boss here and you will have to go whether you like it or not." Dick thrust the money into Willie's hand and reached for the pail.

"I cannot go. I promised I would never enter a saloon." With this he laid the money down.

One of the men said: "Let him go Dick. He's a sickly fellow."

"An obstinate one," said Dick. "He shall go," and with that he brought his heavy hand down upon the lad's shoulder and gripped it so hard that it was no easy matter for Willie to keep from crying aloud. Someone called the foreman then, and he let go his hold, saying: "I'll break that pride of yours yet!"

Thankful to have escaped so easily, Willie took up his dinner pale, and as it was time to drop work for the night ran home as quickly as he could. He poured out his story as fast as his sobs would let him, and his mother comforted him by saying that if he did right the Lord would deliver him every time.

Just about dusk, Willie was surprised to hear the bell at the mine ring voilently. The miners were hurrying from their homes in all directions. He asked one what was the matter? The foreman had been drinking and had gone into the pit and it was thought there had been an explosion and probably he was killed. Willie asked if he might go up to the works. His mother turned pale. "If anything should happen you my darling!"

"God will take care of me, mother," and with a wave of the hand Willie started on the run.

When he reached the mouth of the pit, gas was coming up strong enough to choke those near it. Dick, it seems, had got his beer, and thus primed was ready for anything. He told the men that he was going on a tour of inspection through the mine. Some of the men said he had better wait; but, lamp in hand, he gave orders for the "cage" to be lowered. He had gone but a short distance when he heard a rumbling noise like the sound of distant thunder. Half drunk as he was, he trembled, turned pale, and wished himself safe at the top. Determined to brave the danger, he went a little farther but the low rumbling sound was coming nearer and he turned to regain the mouth of the pit. He was within a few yards of it when, in a moment, the rocks around him seemed to be falling, and down he went with a heavy weight on him. The second after a tremendous noise was heard by the watchman, and it was he who rang the bell. When Willie reached the spot a crowd of men and women, pale with dread, were discussing the probabilities of the foreman's death.

"Will anyone go down? He may be unconscious near the mouth of the shaft," asked the boss. Not a man replied, for wives and children held them by the hand to restrain them. After that minute's silence Willie stepped forward, cap in hand, a face paler than usual. He answered: "I will!"

The boss looked at him with wonder in his eyes. "You, a mere child?"

"Let me go, please? I will signal to be pulled up quickly if the gas is bad."

"I can't bear to risk it—try; if you keep close to the shaft we can haul you up if there is danger."

Some of the men now wanted to go, but the boss said there was no use running any needless risk. So Willie was lowered down, down amid the foul air and darkness; how long and gloomy the way seemed, but Willie prayed for strength, and said over and over, "Dare to be a Daniel!" as he had said when tempted to enter a saloon. At first he could distinguish nothing, even with the light from his safety lamp, but in a second or two he saw a few yards off, the foreman lying unconscious. In a moment Willie was forcing water between his lips and bathing his head. Dick opened his eyes. "Where am I?" he exclaimed.

"Quick, Dick; try and help move this rock, or we will not live many minutes?"

The foreman moved, but groaned.

"My leg is broken, I fear." But with his strong arms free he was able to move the rock.

Poor Willie, almost fainting from the effects of foul air, helped as well as he could the giant that just now was shorn of much of his strength; somehow they managed to get into the cage and gave the signal, and in a few minutes more were on solid earth with the pure air blowing on their faces. Both Dick and Willie were unconscious, and the doctor seemed to think the boy in a dangerous condition. It was forty minutes before he opened his eyes and then only for a moment.

Some kind heart prepared Mrs. Turner gently, so that she feared no danger to her boy. She was proud of her brave son when she heard the story of his rescuing the foreman. As for Dick, his heart was full of love for the boy who had risked his own life for one who had injured him. As soon as Willie was able to be out Dick sent for him. He was still stretched on his back for his bones took longer to knit on account of his intemperate habits.

"What made you peril your life for mine, Willie?" Dick asked.

"In the first place, I feared you were not ready to die, and then I wanted you to understand that I bore you no malice for your treatment of me."

"How could you do it?" he said (crying.)

"Christ says, 'Return good for evil.'"

"And why did you refuse to go into the saloon?" Dick asked.

"Did you know, sir, that my father was ruined through the use of strong drink and that when dying made me promise I would never enter a saloon."

"Poor little chap," Dick murmured. "You won't work so hard after this. Now, Willie, if I sign a pledge never to touch liquor again, will it make you happy?"

The boy's eyes shone with joy, and the dear old mother whispered "God be praised!"

Willie was constantly with the rough foreman now kindly and gentle. He read to him from the Bible, until the men said Dick was becoming religious; anyhow he became a sober, good man. He did not let Willie go to work again, but sent him to school, and in a few years he was able to help himself through college. He became an eminent doctor and finally went to Africa as a medical missionary, where he was a great power for good.—*The Sunday School Classmate.*

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AMENDED TARIFF BILL.

THE SENATE'S CHANGES IN THE WILSON MEASURE.

The Report to the Full Committee—The Whisky Tax Increased to $1.10 a Gallon and the Bonded Period Extended—Sugar, Iron, and Coal on the Dutiable List.

SENATOR VOORHEES.

The Wilson Tariff bill, which passed the House of Representatives February 1, has been laid before the full membership of the Senate Committee on Finance in the amended form upon which the Democratic majority of that committee finally agreed, after one whole month's consideration, and numerous changes of front upon all the more important objects of taxation.

Simultaneously with the presentation of the bill to the full committee by Chairman Voorhees, it was given out for publication through the press.

The chief features upon which public interest centered were the provisions in regard to the tariff on sugar, iron ore, lead, wool and its manufactures, cotton manufactures and the internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco.

The sugar provision is as follows: All sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, malada, concentrated malada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above eighty degrees shall pay a duty of one cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above eighty and not above ninety degrees shown by the polariscope test, shall pay one one-hundredth of one per cent. per pound additional, and above ninety and not above ninety-six degrees, for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test, shall pay a duty of two one-hundredths of a cent per pound additional, and above ninety-six degrees by polariscope test, shall pay a duty of one and four-tenths cents per pound; molasses testing not above fifty-six degrees by the polariscope shall pay a duty of two cents per gallon, molasses testing above fifty-six degrees shall pay a duty of four cents per gallon.

Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, forty cents per ton.

Coal is taken from the free list and made dutiable also at forty cents a ton, and coke at fifteen cents.

Lead ore, which in the Wilson bill was fifteen per cent. ad valorem, lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of one cent per pound provided, that silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of one cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry.

Raw wool is left on the free list exactly as in the Wilson bill, the provision to go into effect August 2, 1894.

The whisky tax is raised to a dollar and ten cents.

The bonded period on whisky is extended five years, that is from three to eight years.

Cigars, $5 a thousand cigarettes in paper, $1 a thousand cigarettes in tobacco, fifty cents a thousand

Barley and barley pearled, patent or hulled, is raised from twenty-five to thirty per cent. ad valorem, and barley malt from thirty-five to forty per cent.

The reduction in the duties for manufactures of wool are to take effect December 2, 1894.

Among the additions to the free list are diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, including miners' diamonds.

In the silk schedules corded silk is changed from twenty-five cents a pound to twenty per cent. ad valorem; thrown and spun silk from twenty to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Lumber remains on the free list.

The income tax of two per cent. remains in the bill, but the tax on non-residents is stricken out.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

Growth of the Industry—North Carolina in the Lead.

The location of every cotton mill in the South, with the number of spindles and looms in each, is published in the Manufacturers' Record in an article which states that in 1880 the South had 161 cotton mills, with 667,854 spindles. By 1890 they had increased in number to 255 mills, with 1,766,553 spindles. The South now has 406 mills, with 2,763,879 spindles and 62,052 looms. In addition to this the mills projected will have between 50,000 and 75,000 spindles. The increase in spindles last year was over 200,000.

North Carolina leads in the number of spindles, with 655,000 in operation in 1894, while South Carolina leads in looms, with 16,200. North Carolina has the largest number of mills, but as the majority of them are small, the aggregate number of their spindles exceeds South Carolina's by only 34,000. Georgia comes third on the list with 556,000 spindles.

The capital invested in cotton manufacturing in the South has increased from $21,976,713, in 1880, to $97,000,000 in 1894. Thirty-two mills have reported their dividends for 1893, the average being 8.8 per cent., in addition to which most of them laid aside a surplus for repairs or extensions. Two mills paid twenty per cent., one eighteen per cent., while the others ranged from twelve and a half to four per cent.

THE two Houses of Parliament met at Montevideo, Uruguay, for the purpose of electing a President to succeed Dr. Hereia Y. Obes, whose term expired on March 1. The ballot resulted in the electing of Senhor Ellauri by a majority of fifty-four votes. Senhor Ellauri was President of the Republic in 1873. Ellauri has declined to accept.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

51st DAY.—The old McGarrahan claim was considered.——The Bland seigniorage bill was laid before the Senate.

52D DAY.—Discussion of Mr. Stewart's motion to take up the Bland bill, and personal explanations from Democratic Senators occupied most of the day.——Mr. Hill introduced resolutions directing the Finance Committee to strike out of the Wilson bill the internal revenue and income taxes and to report a bill providing for the deficit by levying tariff taxes.

53D DAY.—The Bland bill was pushed to the point of final passage by the Democrats and silver Republicans before the minority realized what was happening; a vote was avoided only by adjournment. ——The bill appropriating $45,000 for the purpose of reclaiming the United States ship-of-war Kearsarge and her equipment, provided that not more than $10,000 shall be paid if the attempt prove a failure, passed.

54TH DAY.—Mr. White, recently appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, announced his resignation as Senator.——A House bill giving a pension of $12 a month to Hannah Lyons, ninety-one years old, the daughter of a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was passed. ——Mr. Sherman made an argument against the Bland seigniorage bill.

55TH DAY.—An agreement was reached to vote on the Bland seigniorage bill.

The House.

67TH DAY.—The House began the second year of the Fifty-third Congress with prayer by Dwight L. Moody, the noted evangelist. ——A bill was passed amending the act authorizing the constructing of a bridge across the East River, from New York to Long Island, so that the lowest part of the bridge shall not be less than 127 feet above mean low water at spring tide, instead of 142 feet. ——Further debate was held on the Pension Appropriation bill.

68TH DAY.—The House adopted the resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate United States Judge Jenkins's act in enjoining the employes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.——Mr. Sickles made an attack upon the Administration's pension policy.

69TH DAY.—The Pension Appropriation bill was passed without a division.

70TH DAY.—The bill to abolish the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department was passed. ——Bills were also passed to protect the fisheries of the Potomac River for a period of ten years and to amend the law governing the Smithsonian Institution.——The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was discussed two hours and then went over.

71ST DAY.—Almost the entire session was devoted to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The general debate was closed, and the bill was discussed under the five-minute rule for amendment. Mr. De Armond's amendment, to repeal all laws requiring the Federal Government to pay half the expenditures of the District was rejected. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills.

72D DAY.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed by 111 to 11. It carries a total appropriation of $5,206,773, half payable by the general Government. A committee amendment, appropriating $43,000 for the improvement of streets extended beyond the city limits, was agreed to, and an amendment requiring illuminating gas furnished consumers to be twenty candle power was adopted.——The House then took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, making it the unfinished business.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE has again refused a title.

EX-GOVERNOR DOWNEY, of California, is dead.

THE Sultan of Turkey is an amateur carpenter.

QUEEN VICTORIA signs about 50,000 documents a year.

POTTER PALMER has purchased 800 Bibles for his big hotel in Chicago.

DR. W. F. POOLE, the well-known librarian, died at his home in Evanston, Ill.

JUSTICES FIELD AND BREWER can both talk modern Greek, which they learned in Smyrna.

MANUEL GARCIA, who taught Jenny Lind, is still teaching, although he is in his ninetieth year.

PRINCE BISMARCK is reported to have said that rejection of the Russo-German treaty means war.

THE King of Portugal could sell the jewels in his crown for $6,500,000 in case of a royal financial stringency.

COMMANDER HARRY LYON, who brought the Nipsic from Samoa after the Samoan hurricane, has been promoted.

ABOUT the only European monarch whose life is not insured is the Czar, whom the nihilists have made an unsafe risk.

IT is odd that both the Italian Premier and the ex-British Premier should suffer from cataract of the eyes at the same time.

MR. GLADSTONE received thousands of letters and telegrams expressing regret at the necessity of his resigning from the Premiership.

CARDINAL GIBBONS, at the Pope's request, has sent to His Holiness large pictures of President Cleveland and ex-President Harrison.

THE hospitality Senator Brice, of Ohio, dispenses from the old Corcoran house in Washington is said to cost him $150,000 000 a year.

THOMAS HARDY has been bitten by the modern labor problem, and his next novel will deal with the differences between capitalist and workman.

LORD ROSEBERY has become a milkman, one of the most extensive in London, but he does not have his name on his milk wagons, as Lord Rayleigh does, preferring to carry on the trade under the names of his managers.

MRS. CLEVELAND, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Carlisle and Mrs. Bissell the other evening attended a Moody revival meeting in Washington. The President's wife was among those who stood up and testified their willingness to confess Christ before all men.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE BREWER, of the United States Supreme Court, is as successful a Bible class teacher as he is a jurist. He is exceedingly apt in his illustrations. His class gathers every Sunday morning at the First Congregational Church, Washington.

TO THE SPIRIT WORLD.

Behanzin Kills His Mother to Carry News to His Father.

A despatch from Dahomey, Africa, says that King Behanzin, on the eve of his surrender, summoned his widowed mother, and, after telling her of his intention to submit to the French, said he must first inform his father, and would therefore have her take him a message.

Behanzin thereupon ordered that his mother be beheaded, and, smoking a pipe, calmly looked on while the attendants decapitated her.

BIG TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Designed to Unite All Countries in a War Against Vice.

The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union has been preparing during the last seven years a monster polyglot petition against the traffic in alcohol, opium and against legalized vice, to be presented to all the Governments of the world.

Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard have been appointed as the deputation to convey this petition to the different Governments. The petition itself has now reached the unprecedented length of more than two million signatures, and with the attestation of certain great societies not less than three millions.

A first-class steamer is to be immediately chartered, and a party of 100 will be organized to accompany Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard in this remarkable crusade. Dr. Lunn has arranged with William Pipe, the Chairman's Secretary of the World's Parliament of Religions, to act as Managing Secretary to this expedition and to accompany the party around the world.

The crusade will commence at the annual convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, to be held in the United States next October. The American delegation will then proceed to Washington, where the polyglot petition will be presented to the Government.

Leaving New York on October 24, the American contingent will join the British contingent. The crusaders' steamer will leave London on Saturday, November 3, arriving at Naples on Monday, November 12. A visit will then be paid to Rome, Athens, Jerusalem, Cairo, all the principal cities of India, Ceylon, Siam, Australia, China and Japan.

The eastward circuit of the world will be completed by a journey across the Pacific. It is intended at a later date to present the petition to the Northern and Central Governments of Europe.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

10

MILK AND CREAM.			
Dealers report a fair inquiry for surplus milk throughout the week and a ready sale at a majority of the milk-receiving stations. The ruling price per can of 40 quarts was $1.47. Exchange price, 2¾c. per quart.			
milk, gals			1,506,418
Condensed milk, gals			12,080
Cream, gals			28,970
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	23
Western, extras	—	@	23
Western, firsts	—	@	22
Western, thirds to seconds	16	@	19
State—Extra	—	@	22
Second to firsts	17	@	20
Thirds to seconds	14	@	15½
Western Im. Creamery, extras	16	@	17
Seconds to firsts	13	@	16
Western Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	15
Seconds to firsts	12	@	14
Thirds	—	@	—
Summer make	11	@	13
Rolls, fresh	11	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	11½	@	11¾
Full cream, good to prime	10¾	@	11¼
State Factory—Part skims, choice	9½	@	10
Part skims, com. to prime	7	@	9
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	—
Western—Fresh, best	—	@	16
Limed	—	@	11
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	—	@	2 40
Medium, 1893, choice	1 72½	@	1 75
Pea, 1893, choice	1 70	@	1 72½
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 15	@	2 25
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 10	@	2 20
Black turtle soup, 1893	2 05	@	2 10
Lima, Cal., 1893 ₱ 60 lbs	1 55	@	1 60
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	—	@	1 15
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Greening, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Strawberries, Florida, ₱ qt	25	@	40
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	7 00	@	9 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	1 75	@	2 25
Oranges, Indian River, ₱ box	1 25	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	19½	@	20
1893, common to good	13	@	17
1892, choice	—	@	—
1892, common to prime	12	@	16
Old odds	5	@	9
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	85	@	90
Clover mixed	60	@	70
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Short rye	—	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	6	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks—Local, ₱ pair	70	@	1 00
Western, ₱ pair	70	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	40	@	45
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Jersey., ₱ lb	11	@	12
Western, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Fowls—St. and West, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Ducks, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Geese—Western, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 25	@	3 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ 180 lbs	1 50	@	1 87
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Maine, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 00
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 62
Squash, L. I., ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Lettuce, Boston ₱ doz	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
White, ₱ bbl	40	@	50
Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey	2 00	@	2 50
Vineland, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 75
Beets, Southern, ₱ crate	—	@	75
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	50	@	90
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	4 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 25	@	3 50
Spring Patents	3 85	@	4 00
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	61½
May	—	@	63½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	43¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	38
Track mixed	38	@	39
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	56	@	62
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100	8 50	@	10 50
Timothy, ₱ 100	4 25	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	5½	@	8
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, City dressed	7	@	11
Country dressed	5	@	9½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	—	@	3 80
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	—	@	4 62½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 170 lbs	5 30	@	5 65
Dressed	6	@	8

LATER NEWS.

THE State Senate Committee held their first regular session and began the investigation of charges against the police of New York City of partisan activity at the polls.

THE residence of William Snyder, at Delavan, N. Y., took fire. Snyder, who was old and sickly, went to the front door to give an alarm, and then returned to rescue his aged wife. Both perished.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON paid an eloquent tribute to the late Senator Stanford at Palo Alto, Cal., the occasion being the celebration of Memorial Day at the Stanford University.

LOUIS GREEN STEVENSON, son of the Vice-President, was nominated Assistant Pay master of the Navy. Walter L. Wilson, son of Chairman Wilson, was nominated to a similar office.

THE President made the following nominations Wallace MacFarlane, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York; Edward Grosse, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York Francis M. Gardenhere, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Chattanooga, Tenn.

A BRITISH force of thirty-four officers and men were massacred by tribesmen in Assam, after fighting two days and nights.

DA GAMA is said to be convinced that the Brazilian insurgent cause is lost and to be seeking a chance to surrender to the foreign commanders. British shipmasters in distress at Rio cable to England that succor refused by the British Navy is given by the American squadron.

THE Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, celebrated the 104th anniversary of its founding. The oldest United Presbyterian congregation in America dedicated a new church at Oxford, Penn.

THOMAS DUNLEAVY and Edgar Van Gaasbeck, through a heroic attempt to save the lives of fellow workmen, lost their lives at Hickory Bush, N. Y. They were suffocated in a cement kiln.

JUDGE GEORGE W. STONE, Chief Justice of the Alabama State Supreme Court, died a few days since in Montgomery.

HALF way between Little Rock, Ark., and Marche, some colored men found the dead body of a young mulatto woman, probably about thirty years old, suspended to the limb of a tree. On her body was a placard bearing the inscription: "If anybody cuts this body down they will share the same fate." It is supposed the woman was lynched.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has been designated to act as Librarian of the War Department, a place heretofore filled by a civilian clerk.

THE Government receipts for the first third of the month of March showed a decided improvement, the aggregate being $9,250,000, indicating $28,000,000 for the month.

THE Kearsarge's hull is in no immediate danger of going to pieces, according to a steamer captain who saw the wrecked corvette on Roncador Reef, a few days ago.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE Union Pacific has 26,456 cars.

MICHIGAN has 563 convicts, all males.

COLORADO silver plants are shutting down.

POSTAL notes will cease existence on July 1.

CHICAGO is becoming alarmed at the spread of smallpox.

THE annual distribution of seeds has been discontinued.

FRENCH publishing houses issued 13,123 books last year.

EARTHQUAKES have done much damage in Southern Russia.

THE Farmers' Alliance claims to have 42,000 members in Kansas.

A CHILD born at Killingsworth, Conn., weighs but eight ounces.

NATURAL gas has been found in large quantities near Fairfield, Iowa.

THERE is one instructor for every six students at Chicago University.

IT is announced in India that all imports are to be taxed to meet the deficit.

INDIA proposes a five per cent. ad valorem duty as a means of increasing her revenue.

MRS. LEASE has started quite a craze to become Masons among the women of Kansas.

THE diplomatic and consular service of the United States costs the country only $500,000 a year.

FORTIFICATION of Esquimalt Harbor, British Columbia, has been begun by the British Government.

RECORDS for the year 1893 show that America is by all odds the greatest racing country under the sun.

HAWAIIAN correspondence says the Provisional Government has taken steps towards a new constitution.

THE reports of the Department of Agriculture in Kansas in regard to the wheat crops are all encouraging.

HICCOUGHS are epidemic now and many persons are suffering from this outgrowth of some nervous complaint.

UNFEIGNED satisfaction is felt in Germany at the retirement of Gladstone from the Premiership of Great Britain.

CRITICISM of the frequency with which medals of honor have been awarded of late years is made by army officers.

A RICH find of gold is reported from Presidio County, Texas, and a town of 300 people has sprung up in a fortnight.

FARMERS in Kansas are turning their old enemy, the wind, to account by utilizing it through windmills for irrigating.

ACCORDING to the Secretary of the New Orleans Exchange, increase in cotton over the year before was nearly 800,000 bales.

AN eight mile bituminous coal bed has been discovered in Mexico at a point soon to be connected with the Mexican Central.

KANSAS farmers secured $47,000 damages at Emporia against Hezier Brothers for bringing Texas fever among their cattle.

THE British Columbia Parliament has passed an act permitting members of the Salvation Army to perform marriage ceremonies.

JAMES HICKMAN was cutting down a tree near Glasgow, Ala., when it fell on his two daughters, who were passing near by, unseen by him. One daughter was killed instantly and the other died in the morning. Hickman has since gone crazy from the grief and is a raving maniac.

The contest over the will of the late Daniel Hand, the philanthropist, of New Haven, Conn., who died in 1891, leaving about $500,000 to the American Missionary Association, has ended by the contestants withdrawing their suits.

William Smith, of Concord, N. H., claims to have fired the shot that sunk the Alabama. He was boatswain on the Kearsarge and has many relics of his old ship.

A House in a Fret.

Let the mother become sick and helpless, and the house is all in disorder. When both father and mother are down, you may as well close the shutters. Order is brought out of chaos often very easily, and Mrs. John Malin, of South Butte, Mont., Feb. 17, 1893, found an easy way out of her difficulties, as she writes thus: "My husband and I took very bad rheumatism from severe colds, and my arms were so lame I could not raise them to help myself. I sent at once for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and before the bottle was half empty, I could go about my work. My husband became so lame he could not get out of bed. Two and a half bottles completely cured him. I will always praise St. Jacobs Oil and you may use this as you see fit." This is a clear case of what is best at the right moment, and how every household can be made happy where pain abounds.

A $500 fellowship in painting has been established at Syracuse (N. Y.) University.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

THE first line of railroad in Norway was opened in 1855.

216 Bus. 8 Lbs. Oats From One Bus. Seed.

This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield was reported to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one bushel of Great Northern Oats, carefully tilled and irrigated same, and believes that in 1894 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It's a wonderful oat. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 8c postage to the above firm you will receive sample package of above oats and their mammoth farm seed catalogue. A

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Smile and save money. Mail your orders for anything in drug line to E. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C. Free catalogues. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, 67c.; Liver Pills, 12c.; Hat Dye, 10c.; "2905," Best Worm Powders, 12c.; Porous Plasters, 12c.

A SLIGHT COLD, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Will check an ugly cough at once and prevent a cold from going to the lungs. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Japanese Tooth Powder, Genuine.

A large box mailed for 10 cents. Lapp Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup takes right hold. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Savannah, New York.

Scrofulous Bunches

Neck Lanced Without Relief

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood and Conquers.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Gentlemen:—I had large scrofulous bunches on my neck for 7 years. I treated with different physicians and tried many remedies but

Did Not Get Any Help

for them. I went to Rome, N. Y., and had them opened, but this gave me only temporary relief. My physician then urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had used one bottle the bunches began to grow better.

To-day I Am O. K.,

and the trouble has not returned since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, only the scars being left.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Upon my recommendation and the effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla in my case the druggist has sold a great deal of Hood's Sarsaparilla in this place." J. W. Goss, Savannah, New York.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE police census shows that there are 56,676 unemployed persons in Brooklyn.

REPUBLICANS won in the city and town elections in Maine.

FRITZ NOLTE shot and fatally wounded fifteen-year-old Clara Freund in East New York, and then killed himself.

H. C. WILTSHAW was arrested in Buffalo, N. Y., on a charge of embezzling $32,000 from the United States National Bank, of New York City, two years ago.

THE residence of Mrs. Brophy, at Mosholu, N. Y., was burned to the ground. The fire was caused by a lamp exploding. Mrs. Brophy and her grandchild were burned to death. They were both in bed at the time.

JULIUS CÆSAR LULLEY, Secretary of the Aqueduct Board and one of the clerks of the Democratic State Committee, committed suicide in New York City by shooting himself in the head. He was a bachelor.

THE new battleship Indiana left Philadelphia for her preliminary trial trip.

MOORE BAKER disposed of the relics of the quadruple tragedy in his house at Franklin Park, N. J., for exhibition in a museum in New York City.

IN the charter elections of many towns in New York State the Republicans made important gains. The regular Democrats carried Troy. Charges of flagrant "repeating" are made, one man was killed and three others shot at the polls.

A CONEY ISLAND mob, headed by some of the men who were indicted with McKane, attacked the citizens of Gravesend, N. Y., who were organizing a reform movement, and drove them out of a hall.

THE battleship Indiana made a satisfactory preliminary trial trip off Philadelphia.

THE new Durkee building in course of construction in Stoneham, Mass., fell with a crash, causing the death of Nathan Loud, seventy-two years old, and injuring several others.

JOHN Y. HALLOCK was arrested in New York City on the charge of having embezzled $65,000 from the firm of Theodore Pabst & Co.

AT a mass meeting in Troy, N. Y., a committee of one hundred was named to see that the murderer of Robert Ross, the election watcher, was brought to justice.

THE fight between the rival Senates of the New Jersey Legislature has been carried before the Supreme Court at Trenton.

South and West.

A PART of the business portion of Deadwood, North Dakota, was wiped out by fire. Thirty-seven buildings were destroyed, causing a loss of $200,000 on buildings and $125,000 on stock.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON delivered the first of his lectures before the Stanford University, in Menlo Park, Cal.

A CYCLONE near Rich Hill, Mo., did great damage.

JACOB DUNSMORE, a restaurant keeper, went to his home in St. Joseph, Mo., and, finding the doors locked, started to break in. George Hair, a gambler, who was inside with Dunsmore's wife, thrust out a pistol, fired two shots, both piercing Dunsmore's heart, and he fell dead.

AT Goodwin, Ark., J. T. Walker, Postmaster, was shot and killed by Owen Hensley, of the same place.

GENERAL BROOKE, United States Army, has issued an order in Omaha, discharging Captain Ray's celebrated company of Indians.

DANIEL COUGHLIN was acquitted in Chicago of the charge of complicity in the assassination of Dr. Patrick H. Cronin.

Washington.

THE House amended the East River Bridge, New York City, act of 1887 so as to make the lowest part of the superstructure of the bridge 135 feet above mean high water.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND returned to Washington from his hunting trip. He killed fifty-two birds and is looking as if his outing had done him good.

SECRETARY HERBERT took pleasure in signing the papers which added to the navy a new ship named after the capital of his own State. He sent a letter to the Columbian Iron Works in Baltimore, formally accepting the Montgomery, and directing the builders to deliver her as soon as possible to the Government at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the Philadelphia nominations of John R. Read as Collector, P. Gray Meek as Surveyor, and General St. Clair Mulholland as Pension Agent.

SECRETARY MORTON has just added a new division to the organization of the Weather Bureau, namely a division to be devoted to the subject of "meteorology in its relation to agricultural soils." The object of the division shall be to study the climatic conditions of heat and moisture under the surface of the ground, and the relation of these conditions to crop productions.

THE President sent another installment of Hawaiian correspondence to Congress. All quiet at Honolulu and no Chinese uprising expresses the substance of the letters.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has promised to review the Knights of Pythias at their triennial encampment in Washington next August. General Schofield has consented to inspect the Knights. This is the first time the President and the commanding General of the Army have so honored such an organization. The encampment will begin August 27 and last three days.

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of H. A. Hayden to be Marshal for the Eastern District of New York.

THE trial of the Pollard-Breckinridge suit was begun in Washington.

MAJOR THROCKMORTON, of the Army, has been retired to permit him to accept the office of Assistant Superintendent of Street Cleaning in New York.

Foreign.

YELLOW fever is killing many political prisoners in the crowded prisons of Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

ITALY'S Foreign Minister said pleasant things of America and Americans at a banquet in Rome to ex-Minister Potter.

THE ice blockade on Grand River caused serious floods in Canada.

ANOTHER revolution, it is said, has broken out in Costa Rica.

LORD ROSEBERY took possession of the official residence of the British Prime Minister in Downing street.

THE Japanese elections have resulted in a victory for the liberals, who gain twenty seats and a defeat of the anti-foreign policy of the opposition.

A SERIOUS fight between Portuguese troops and English marines and sailors has taken place on the Zambesi River, in Africa.

ADMIRAL BENHAM has transferred his flag back to the San Francisco to let the New York leave the harbor of plague-ridden Rio, Brazil, for awhile.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD, speaking at a banquet given by London's Lord Mayor, said that no other two nations are held together by such a tie as binds England and the United States.

EIGHT persons were seriously wounded by the explosion of a bomb in front of the Chamber of Deputies in Rome, Italy; several arrests have been made.

THE Rosebery British Cabinet, at its first council, approved the draft of the Queen's speech; the speech may promise disestablishment of the Church in Wales; the Parnellites have issued a manifesto expressing distrust of the new Cabinet.

ADMIRAL BENHAM, of the United States Navy, is the only foreign commander on duty at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the naval representatives of other nations having fled from the pestilence. Da Gama's men have insulted the British and German flags of late with impunity.

THE LABOR WORLD.

HARD times don't prevent strikes.

CHICAGO has 6000 union carpenters.

ST. LOUIS has thirty shoe factories.

PARIS has 600 female street cleaners.

NEW YORK CITY has 11,000 factories.

SANTE FE RAILROAD has Chinese clerks.

UNIONISM is thriving at Toronto, Canada.

FALL RIVER, Mass., has 1000 union carders.

MEXICO laborers get twenty-seven cents a day.

HUBBARD, Ohio, has a co-operative iron plant.

NEW YORK unions want State labor bureaus.

AT Pittsburg carpenters are working for $1.50 a day.

KENTUCKY Knights of Labor held a State convention.

AUSTRALIAN shearers have had 1000 strikes in two years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., is to be the K. of L. headquarters.

BALTIMORE unions held an anti-child labor mass meeting.

FEMALE Knights of Labor run a Cleveland (Ohio) laundry.

ST. JOHN (New Brunswick) steamboat laborers get $3 a day.

ARMOUR, the Chicago packer, pays $7,000,000 a year in wages.

THE Independent Labor party of Great Britain has 400 branches.

MASSACHUSETTS button workers average eigthy-three cents a day.

FALL RIVER Spinners' Union has distributed $5000 among unemployed members.

BRITISH coal miners take two days off weekly in order to give work to surplus labor.

ONLY nine of the unemployed of Indianapolis would accept the city's offer to break stone.

LABOR organizations are opposing the making of the Labor Bureau a Cabinet department.

IF the views of Judge Jenkins, of Milwaukee, Wis., are sustained, an end will be put to strikes for higher wages.

MINNESOTA farmers sent money to aid Chicago's unemployed, and recommended the Populist party to their consideration.

THE last great strike of the British miners cost about $500,000, of which about $100,000 was contributed by trades unions other than miners.

A LONDON jeweler maintains a pearl fishery of his own in West Australia, where he employs 500 men and twenty-two sailing vessels.

WHEN city work was announced for the unemployed of Toronto 1000 men besieged the City Hall before 6 a. m. and hundreds were on hand at 5 a. m. Work was provided for 1500 men at $1.35 a day.

IN his report on the effect of the business depression on the laboring classes of Michigan, the State Commissioner of Labor says of 2966 factories inspected 377 were wholly shut, 572 were run on short time, resulting in a loss of labor of 36,627 hours a week in the short-time factories.

FOUR MINERS KILLED.

A Shelf of Rock Fell Upon Them in a Scranton Shaft.

Four men of a gang of mine shaft sinkers were killed in the Richmond shaft, in the northern part of Scranton, Penn. The accident was caused by the fall of a shelf of rock from the side of the shaft, near the bottom, and a consequent explosion of a blower of gas.

The victims are. Thomas Holwill, chargeman, burned to death; Richard Hughes, twenty-seven years old; James Northern, twenty-nine years old; Albert Richards, twenty-four years old. All were single but Holwill, who leaves a wife and child. They had been warned of the loosened rock.

CAPTAIN WILSON'S FATE.

The Bones of Thirty-three Men Found Within a Radius of Fifty Feet.

A trader from the Shangani River District, in South Africa, who has arrived at Bulawayo, says that he found within a radius of fifty feet, at a point where the party under command of Captain Wilson is supposed to have made their last stand before being massacred by the Matabeles, the bones of thirty-three men. The trader and his party gathered the bones together and buried them.

Late advices say that King Lo Bengula died on January 23. His followers, it is said, are trooping to Bulawayo with the intention of laying down their arms. Great anxiety is expressed by them to know where they are to live and who is to assume the burden of the support of the late King's wives and children.

SIX LABORERS KILLED.

A Dozen or More Injured by a Train They Hadn't Noticed.

While a gang of railway laborers were repairing the track at Charlotteburg, Germany, they were interrupted by the approach of a train. They stepped from the track upon which the train was coming and stood upon the track upon which trains ran in an opposite direction.

As the train rushed by the men were enveloped in steam and did not see a train which was coming on the track they stood on. Before they could realize their danger they were struck and hurled into the air.

Six of them were instantly killed and not one of the others, a dozen or more, escaped injury.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR in his London newspaper "scooped" the entire London press in an early report of the Gladstone resignation.

The Peacock at the Feast.

Brehm informs us that the flesh of the young peacock is very delicate, and has "a wild odor" which is very agreeable. He thinks an old bird fit only for stewing. The Greeks must have found it marvelous costly feeding, if it be true, as Aelian says, that a single bird was worth a thousand drachmas—nearly $300. The esteem in which it was held in the last days of the Roman Republic did not diminish under the imperial regime.

Vitellius and Heliogabalus served up to their boon companions enormous dishes of peacocks' tongues and brains, seasoned with the rarest Indian spices. In mediæval days it was still held in favor, particularly as a Christmas dish, and minstrels sang of it as "food for lovers and meat for lords."

To fit it for the table was no ordinary culinary operation. After the skin—and plumage—had been carefully stripped off, the bird was roasted; then served up again in its feathers, with gilded beak. No, I have forgotten that it was first stuffed with spices and sweet herbs and basted with yolk of egg. It floated in a sea of gravy, as many as three fat wethers sometimes supplying the unctuous liquor for a single peacock.

No vulgar hands carried it to the table, but the fairest and most illustrious of the dames and damsels present at the feast, and its arrival was announced by strains of triumphal music. Had the bird known the honors reserved for its obsequies, surely it would, like Keats, have fallen "half in love with easeful death."

"By cock and pie!" exclaims Justice Shallow—little knowing that his every-day ejaculation referred to the old chivalrous usage of swearing over this lordly bird to undertake any grim enterprise worthy of a gallant Knight. Did not the royal Edward take oath on the peacock before he entered upon his invasion of France?—All the Year Round.

A Lesson in Saving.

Mrs. Mary Hallen, of Portland, Me., has in her savings bank book an interesting proof of the value of putting money in bank and leaving it there. In 1864 she received $300, for which she had no immediate use, so she deposited it and has not since disturbed the account. It now stands at almost $1300.—St. Louis Republic.

Strange Avenue of Trees.

A strange avenue of trees is owned by the Duke of Argyll, and it is year by year growing longer. Each of the trees has been planted by some notable person, and a brass plate is fastened to the iron fencing surrounding the tree, signifying by whom it was planted.—St. Louis Republic.

S. Spencer, a young Englishman, accompanied by two guides, made the first successful winter Alpine ascent of the Dom. The peak is 15,000 feet high.

The houses of Rome are valued at $225 per inhabitant.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PATENTS

A. M. LEGG & CO. 515 Third St. N. W., Washington, D. C., ATTORNEYS FOR INVENTORS. Procure both American and Foreign Patents. Buy and sell Patents in all classes of Inventions. Employ agents everywhere and pay BIG SALARIES. Correspondence from inventors and live agents solicited.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal Chewing Gum

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Why Whittier Never Married.

A letter Whittier wrote in 1827, full of admiration for a young woman named Bray, who came to Haverhill to have her portrait painted, shows that he really fell in love with the painted image, and afterward made her acquaintance with the result of deepening the feeling. But he never allowed himself to follow this or other temptations of the sort.

He is said once to have seriously observed to a relation, a young woman, that no Whittier ought to marry, for the hereditary temper was such that no wife could be happy in continual contact with it. If this was his judgment of his own nature it explains his single life.—Springfield Republican.

During the most peaceful years the world has 3,700,000 soldiers who are withdrawn from productive occupations to pose as soldiers. The pay, equipments, food and clothing of these men cost the world's taxpayers nearly $8,000,000 a day.

SLEEPLESSNESS,

Nervous Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Melancholia, and kindred ailments, whether resulting from over anxiety, overwork or study, or from unnatural habits or excesses, are treated as a specialty, with great success, by the Staff of Specialists attached to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Personal examinations not always necessary. Many cases are successfully treated at a distance.

ASTHMA. A new and wonderfully successful treatment has been discovered for Asthma and Hay Fever, which can be sent by Mail or Express.

It is not simply a palliative but a *radical cure.*

For pamphlets, question blanks, references and particulars, in relation to any of the above mentioned diseases, address, with ten cents in stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

"COLCHESTER"

SPADING BOOT

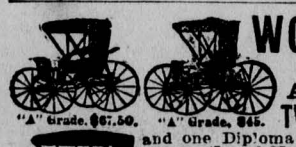
For Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. The outer or tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, protecting the shank in ditching, digging, &c. BEST Quality Throughout

January	2,	12 per cent.
"	15,	10 "
February	1,	11 "
"	15,	15 "
March	1,	9 "
	TOTAL,	57 per cent.

We have paid to our customers in 60 days. Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $1000 can be invested; write for information.

FISHER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 18 and 20 Broadway, New York.

NYNU—11



"A" Grade, $67.50. "A" Grade, $45.

"A" Grade, $130.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS TWO MEDALS and one Diploma for Beauty, Strength and Cheapness. Over 50,000 of these vehicles have been sold direct to the people. Send at once for our complete catalogue (E) of every kind of vehicle & harness, also book of testimonials, they are free.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

Businesslike Bootblacks.

Probably the smartest young business men in New York are the Italian bootblacks about Broadway and Canal street. They accost the passerby with the usual "Shine, shine, sir?"

When one refuses to recognize their solicitations, they become confidential, and following their victim explain: "Nice-a shine, boss, nice-a shine—only three cents" (holding up three fingers).

If this appeal does not produce the proper effects the anxious bootblack makes a "coup." Plucking the man's sleeve he cries out:

"Two centa, boss! Only two centa, first-a class-a shine, boss, only two centa!"

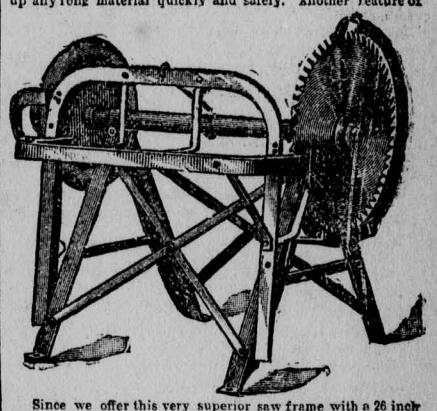
The bootblack has learned that the average man's heart is not large enough to resist such a plea, and he succeeds, in nine cases out of ten, in inveigling the passerby to stand up against a wall and have his shoes blacked for "only two centa, boss!"—New York Recorder.

CLIP, SAVE AND SEND TO US

Because of the high speed at which Circular Saws are run more power is wasted in friction than is used in sawing, where the bearings of the shaky, wooden saw frame get out of line.

In the Aermotor Saw Frame, the only Steel Saw Frame ever made, this difficulty is absolutely and wholly prevented because THE BEARINGS FOR THE SHAFT ARE MADE BY BABBITTING IT IN THE ENDS OF A PIECE OF STEEL TUBING. The steel tubing and babbitt are then slitted so as to take up wear with a bolt. The frame is all steel, very rigid, and riveted together so that nothing can get loose or out of place. *The guard so encircles the saw as to make it impossible for any one to get hurt, a point of the greatest importance in a saw to be used by unskilled hands.*

The swing frame which carries the wood to be sawed and which automatically returns to its place has also a guard to keep a pole off from the fly wheel and yet does not cause it to present very much of an angle to the saw. The use of a 100 lb. 20 inch fly wheel and 26 inch saw makes this easily possible. It is therefore, a very desirable Pole Saw, making it easy to cut up any long material quickly and safely. Another feature of



Since we offer this very superior saw frame with a 26 inch superior saw at a much less price than any cheap imperfect wooden frame can be bought for, we are sure that the friends of the Aermotor will appreciate the fact that we have again been doing the public a great service and have distinguished ourselves in redesigning an old article and putting it into an infinitely improved shape.

For a saw of similar size and quality, and ordinary wooden frame, you would be charged $60. *We make this all-steel frame and this superior saw at $40,* AND GIVE YOU A CHANCE TO GET IT AT $15, *for the benefit of our Geared Aermotor.*

We have sold an enormous number of Power Aermotor outfits with which saws are used, and a poor saw that runs hard detracts from their usefulness and their reputation. If we furnish a very superior saw at a very low price, many geared outfits will be bought to drive them. Wherever one Geared Aermotor goes, others are sure to follow.

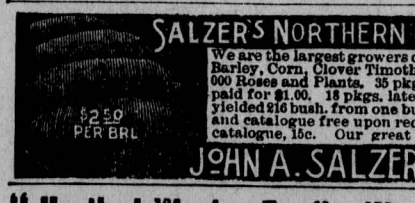
When we take a well known article, redesign it, and put it in a shape very superior to anything that has appeared before, it widens and enlarges our reputation for doing well everything to which we put our hands, and this is the thing that has in the past brought so much business to our factory, and which in the future, we have no doubt, will bring, practically, all the business in our line. It is this reputation that we are daily working for.

We believe that this Aermotor Steel Saw Frame and Saw will confirm and enhance the fame which we have gained in the manufacture of Steel Windmills and Steel Towers, hence, for the purpose of scattering them so that everybody may know that a good thing can be had for a small price, WE OFFER THIS STEEL SAW AND FRAME FOR $15 CASH AND FIVE COPIES OF ADVERTISEMENT No. 2 of this series as per conditions stated in No. 2. In our next advertisement, No. 4, we shall talk of galvanizing, and make an offer that will be of universal interest. *This is adv. No. 3.* AERMOTOR CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.



SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST!

We are the largest growers of farm and vegetable seeds in the world. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Clover Timothy, Grasses, Potatoes, etc., in enormous quantities. 1,000,000 Roses and Plants. 35 pkgs. earliest Vegetable seeds, enough for a garden, post paid for $1.00. 18 pkgs. late Vegetable seeds, 50c. Say, our Great Northern Oats yielded 216 bush. from one bush. sown! Did you ever hear the like? Pkg. of this Oats and catalogue free upon receipt of 8c in stamps. 10 Farm Seed samples, 10c. With catalogue, 15c. Our great catalogue, 130 pages, for 5c postage. Write to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE WIS.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis very Easy to Clean House With

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.... .....$1.00
SIX MONTHS... ..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... ..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Bert Rosensteel spent Sunday with friends in Altoona.

Miss Carrie Ewing, of McVeytown, was the guest of friends in this place last week.

Guy Miller, who is teaching school in Black Log valley, visited in town on Saturday last.

Miss Blanche Beers, who spent the greater part of the winter in Philadelphia, returned home on Saturday evening last.

The primary election for the selection of delegates to the coming Republican county convention will be held on Saturday evening next.

A spelling bee, under the auspices of the ladies of the Presbyterian parsonage committee, was held at the residence of W. G. Ewing on Friday evening last.

Prof. G. C. Cooper, of Belleville, superintendent of schools of Mifflin county, and H. J. Wickey, principal of the schools at Orbisonia, were visitors in town last week.

Mrs. G. P. Wakefield died on Sunday evening last at 8 P. M., at her residence in this place. Her husband and one daughter survive her. The funeral services took place from the M. E. church, of which the deceased was a member, on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Wm. Brill in charge.

Communion services were held in the M. E. church on Sunday last, both morning and evening, the last of the conference year, under the direction of the pastor, Rev. Wm. Brill, who is now attending the sessions of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, which convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 13th inst. It is presumed and expected that Rev. Brill will be returned.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Blanche Stine spent Sunday at home.

J. B. Shuman, who is employed at Huntingdon, spent a few days with friends here.

Numa Heaton, who is now entitled to write D. D. S. after his name, is at home and will continue to follow his profession.

The W. F. M. Society will celebrate its 25th anniversary on March 25th. The mission band and Sunday school will assist and the bands from Calvin and Bowman's will take part in the exercises. There will be a representation of "The Gates Ajar," Easter anthems, cornet and organ duet and other pleasing members. Every one cordially invited to come and assist in the silver collection.

The W. C. T. U. meeting held on Saturday evening was very successful. Selections were read by Misses Nora Stine and Mame Heaton. Roy Henderson read "Down with the Traffic," with good effect. Bertha Stine rendered an organ solo very finely. Several interested persons spoke and the collection was used to defray the expense of sending a box of Bibles to the railroad deparment workers in Huntingdon.

The protracted meeting, which lasted over two weeks in the Harmony chapel, was closed on Tuesday night. This was one of the best meetings ever held in this church. All the seekers professed and all united with the church. Fifteen new born souls will make the old walls of Harmony chapel ring with praise to God. The meetings at Cole's valley still continues and 13 have been converted and 14 are still at the altar of prayer. W. Burrow, Pastor.

SALTILLO.

The robins are here again in goodly numbers.

Miss Lulu Gearhart, of Cassville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wilson.

Rumor says Wm. Crum has bought the widow Long property on Church street, and after remodeling the same intends to move into it and rent his present home.

Our schools will close about the 20th of next month and then time will hang heavily on the hands of some of the young Americans, while the banks of Spring run, together with the dam, will be strewn with tiny fishermen, all expecting a "btte."

Among the recent visitors to Saltillo we noticed A. L. Etneir, of Philadelphia; also the father of Mrs. Florence Giffin, Mr. Coulter, of Atkinson's Mills, and the son of ex-sheriff Houck, of Broad Top City, who is visiting Frederick Drake, son of J. M. Drake.

Rev. L. D. Ott leaves for conference this week and it is pleasant to anticipate that he will be our pastor for twelve months longer at least. The protracted effort still continues to be interesting and the church is crowded nightly. Many have found peace in believing and many more are still at the altar seeking for that comfort of the blessed life that leads to the port of peace eternal.

It is reported that the proprietor of the Iron Springs hotel intends to enlarge his buildings and receive a large number of city boarders the coming summer. We believe it would be all the better for Saltillo if the proprietor of the La Palace hotel, too, would advertise and receive a goodly number of city boarders. Both hotels should be crowded as we have the variety of water and romantic scenery.

TROUGH CREEK.

Quite a large crowd attended Elmer Pheasant's sale last Saturday, and his goods sold for fair prices.

Fortunately for the poor Mr. Hicks has been about as wild in his weather making of late as the groundhog.

J. C. Wright has the largest lot of lambs that we see along the valley, and A. G. Wright comes in second on the same line.

We think that the winter grain and clover have suffered somewhat during the winter, but perhaps less than for many years.

Messrs. Shaffer & Bowman have finished putting to the railroad a bill of 40,000 feet of timber, and the people as well as they, are glad it is done.

We agree with many others in the opinion that our valley road has never been so badly cut in ruts as at present. It is on account of the amount of heavy hauling done during the past week.

We have not been over the mountain road lately but are informed that our outgoing supervisor, M. Chilcote, has done some excellent work in the Montgomery hollow and on the mountain. By a change of the bed of the road only a few rods in said hollow and another small bridge the road will be improved so that there will be some satisfaction in traveling over it either way.

BEAVERTOWN.

Oliver, son of David Cresswell, was lost in the "barrens" one day last week.

The pleasant spring days remind us that the "April fool" will soon make his appearance.

An organ was recently brought to the home of our postmaster, Jas. Stapleton. It is one of the New England make.

Amon Saylor brought to his home last week a brand new Marchal & Smith organ. It has a new style case of neat design.

Elmer Pheasant had sale last Saturday. He will move out of the valley in a week or two, giving place for Will Roland, of Marklesburg.

A. G. Anderson and family left our valley on Tuesday. On the same day Allison McClain, of Smith valley, took possession of the home made vacant.

Last Sunday morning at the close of Sunday school, Elder Reitzel was taken by surprise by his class of children, numbering about two dozen, who presented him with a handsome study lamp.

The Endeavor at the Bethel on Sunday evening was of more than usual interest. The meeting was given entirely into the hands of the children, who astonished the public by the manner they discussed the subject, "The Parable of the Sower."

CALVIN.

R. A. Oakman is offering his farm for sale.

Jos. Horton and Will Mosser were Sunday visitors here.

The meeting at Otterbein still continues to grow in interest.

Smith Bros. will soon move their steam saw mill to the land of C. W. Steele.

B. F. Glasgow and wife are visiting their son, Dr. Geo. M., of Glen Campbell, Pa.

Miles Taylor and Saml. Querry, of Latta Grove, visited friends in this place over Sunday.

Misses Dollie Steel and Dessie Roland visited at Barton Greenland's, Colfax, Saturday and Sunday.

The literary society here will discuss the negro and Indian question on the afternoon of the 23d inst. This will likely be the last session of the society under Prof. Stitt.

Following is the report of Calvin school for the month ending March 7:

W. S. Stitt, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals
Whole Attendance	9	19	28
Ave. "	8	14	22
Per cent. of "	86	86	86

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Emma Glasgow, Olga Wright, Chloe Wright, Coy Coder, Lynn Steele, Charles Steele. Visitors 36.

MILL CREEK.

Howard Johnston will move to Honey Creek this week.

Leonard Stell has his new house ready for the plasterers.

William Hawn is suffering from an abscess of the bowels.

Elisha Fields, of Altoona, visited relatives in this section last week.

Nelson Boring and wife, of Mapleton, called on friends here last Sunday.

Rev. Curry preached his last sermon for this conference year last Sunday.

Mrs. Hardy, who has been seriously ill nearly all winter, is able to be about again.

It is rumored that Harry Speck contemplates keeping a dairy the coming summer.

Isaac, the blacksmith, strikes harder than ever. Another little girl came to brighten his home.

James Bordell and Miss Mamie Jacobs, both of this place, were quietly married last week.

A temperance meeting will be held in the Lutheran church on Thursday evening. All good citizens are invited to attend.

The license question is creating a good deal of excitement and trouble in this village. Truly the Devil always finds plenty of tools to work with.

ROBERTSDALE.

The public roads are now becoming passable.

Supt. Rudy visited the schools in this district last week.

D. E. McClain, of Saltillo, made a business call here last week.

James Young received a slight injury in the mines last week which confined him to the house for several days.

E. O. Heck visited our town last week. He was looking after the needs of some parties who are in destitute circumstances.

The revival in the M. E. church continues to grow in interest. There has been quite a large number of conversions and the altar is crowded nightly with penitents. Rev. Wallace preached his last sermon here on Sunday night, but he is expected to return again after conference.

Huntingdon Borough Institute.

The teachers of Huntingdon county and friends of education in general are cordially invited to be present at the institute which will be held March 16th and 17th, in Huntingdon.

An educational meeting will be held on Friday evening, March 16th at 7.30, in the chapel of the Brethren Normal College. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, will deliver his lecture, "The Value of Childhood." Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, of the Normal College, and Dr. G. M. D. Eckels, of the Shippensburg State Normal School, will also be present and are expected to address the meeting.

On Saturday, March 17th, at 9 A. M., the institute will convene in the high school room of the Huntingdon school building and the following program will be rendered:

Devotional exercises.

Address of welcome, T. W. Myton, Esq., president Huntingdon school board.

Response, Dr. G. M. D. Eckels.

Mental Arithmetic—H. M. Hosterman, J. G. Zerby.

Teachers' Responsibilities—A. P. Silverthorn.

Address—M. G. Brumbaugh, president Brethren Normal College.

Orthography—E. U. Hamilton.

Drawing—Miss Mary E. Danforth.

"Stand out of My Sunshine"—J. L. Campbell.

The Director, a School Guardian—W. B. McCarthy.

Teaching for Results—B. P. Steele.

The Teacher's Preparation—Supt. S. G. Rudy.

The Culture of the Emotions—Dr. W. C. Schaeffer.

The Home and the School—Ezra Lehman.

Geography—S. A. Van Ormer.

Leading Features of Good Schools—Supt. Kauffman, of Tyrone.

Holidays—Their Effect upon the Schools—H. J. Wickey.

Discipline—Prof. W. J. Swigart.

Free Text Books and Supplies—For, J. B. Boring; Against, H. W. Pyles.

Profs. M. G. Brumbaugh, J. A. Myers and Dr. Eckels will be present during the entire session of the institute and will speak upon various educational topics.

Committee.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Thursday, March 15, 1894.

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate:

I. All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Cass township (Smith valley), county aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Rebecca Forshey and Geo. M. Parks, on the east by Kean & Stever, on the south by Benjamin Stake and Martin Hammon and on the west by Benjamin Stake, containing 100 ACRES, more or less, and having erected thereon two small DWELLING HOUSES—one log and one frame; also a small stable.

II. Also, a piece or parcel of land situate in Hare's valley, Cass township, county aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of James Norris, on the east by Milton Park and James Norris, on the south by Miriam Green, and on the west by Benjamin Shope and Jos. A. Parks containing 44 ACRES, more or less, and having thereon erected a small LOG DWELLING HOUSE and FRAME STABLE.

These properties each have good orchards, are well supplied with water, and within short distances of markets, schools and churches.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash when property is struck off, 40 per cent. on confirmation of the sales, when deeds will be delivered, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest; deferred payments to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser.

At the same time and place, all the personal property of the decedent will be disposed of at public sale. All amounts under $5 to be cash, and for $5 and over six months time will be given upon the purchaser giving judgment notes with satisfactory bail.

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
JOS. A. PARKS,
Feb. 21,'94-c. Administrators.

MEN WANTED To take Orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary. Steady employment. Best terms. Write at once and secure choice of territory. ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Go To

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

-FOR A-

Fine and

Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

Mount Union, - Penn'a.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

PENN STREET

.....Restaurant.

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Reail.

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,

Huntingdon, - Pa.

NEW LOT HERE!

Fast Color Calico, 5 1-2 Cts. Yd.

Men's Seamless Derby Rib Top Socks, 4 pairs for 25c.

Lancashire Gingham at only 25c. a Yd.

Boys' Waists at 18c., usual price, 30c.

HBavy rib Long Stockings, 4 pairs, 25c., Cheap at 13C. Pr.

The above goods are all new and illustrate a few of the MANY BARGAINS we have to offer you at

LYNN'S - NOVELTY - STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 14, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—The fine weather is turning the bicycle cranks.

—Charles Spanogle, of Altoona, is visiting his home in this place.

—Operations have been suspended at the Phillips Glass Co.'s sand works.

—R. D. Kinkead and wife, of Huntingdon, were visitors in town over Sunday.

—Miss Mollie McConahy, of Mt. Union, spent Sunday at her home in this place.

—Don't forget the entertainment to be given in Rex's hall next Monday evening.

—There will be one hundred and three applicants for liquor license in Blair county.

—Mrs. F. D. Heeter and son, Warren, of Tyrone, are visiting relatives and friends in this place.

—S. B. Niece yesterday moved from J. G. Gillam's house on Reservoir street to W. H. Rex's house on Hill street.

—We were favored with a brief but pleasant call from W. P. Grissinger, of Hubelsville, on Monday afternoon last.

—Miles Shenefelt and L. C. Corbin, two of Juniata township's prominent citizens, were callers at the ITEM office yesterday.

—An unknown man riding on a westbound freight train, fell from the bumpers to the track at Tyrone and was instantly killed.

—Subscribers changing their postoffice address this spring will please notify us to that effect, giving both old and new postoffice address.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.
H. H. SWOPE.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—In making out the report for perfect attendance of No. 3 school for the sixth month, the name of C. W. Swope, who made full attendance, was omitted.

—Rev. F. W. Curry left Monday morning to attend the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. church which convened in Harrisburg yesterday.

—Miss Lena Palmer, who has been visiting her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lohr, in Shirley township for the past three weeks, returned home last Sunday.

—Landlord Spanogle has completed a new board walk in front of the Juniata House. Dr. W. J. Campbell has also had a board walk laid in front of his residence on Main street.

—Martin Grube, of Huntingdon, packed and shipped the machinery of the Huntingdon steam laundry last week. A gentleman from Columbia, Pa., purchased the entire plant.

—Speaking of the entertainment given by C. H. Linvill the Scranton *Truth* says: "The entertainment a fine one, the views clear and vivid, the instruction of the lecture, accurate and edifying.

—If you fail to receive your paper promptly it is no fault of ours. Each paper is plainly written and mailed, but subscribers failing to receive their papers should report the same to this office.

—Solomon and S. D. Peachy, of Menno township, Mifflin county, last week killed a black bear, which weighed 277 rounds. When butchering they found where other hunters had previously shot it, the wounds having healed up.

—James T. Graham, aged 2 years and 11 months, is three feet and two inches in height; measures 34 inches around the waist and weighs 71½ pounds, and resides on Deal's Island, Md. Often when down he has to be helped up. This is one of the heavy weights.

—Erma Grace, a two year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Godard, of Altoona, died last Thursday morning of pneumonia. Funeral services were conducted at the parents' residence at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Interment took place in Oak Ridge cemetery.

—Two incendiary fires occurred in Coalmont early last Tuesday morning. A stable belonging to the B. T. C. & Iron Co., and a large barn and butcher shop belonging to A. H. Hickes, with all their contents (excepting the stock, which was saved,) were consumed.

—C. B. Stevens, merchant tailor, of McConnellsburg, Pa., will make his regular semi-annual trip to Mapleton Wednesday next, March 21st. He will have a full line of spring and summer suitings and pantaloonings to select from. He will be at the ITEM office, where he will be pleased to show samples and quote prices.

—In the criminal court of Franklin county last week, in the commonwealth vs. Andrew Sellers and Thomas Richardson, larceny, oath of Robert F. Mosser, Sellers pleaded guilty. Jury after trial found Richardson guilty. Sellers was sentenced to one year in the Eastern penitentiary and Richardson to twenty months.

—Services in the U. B. church for next Sunday are as follows: Sunday school, 9.30 A. M.; preaching services, 10.30 A. M.; young people's prayer meeting, 2 P. M.; Christian endeavor, 6; prayer meeting, 7. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. B. J. Hummell, of Orbisonia, is expected to preach next Sunday morning.

—The Republican primary elections will be held next Saturday evening, March 17, between the hours of 4 and 9 P. M., in townships and 5 and 8 P. M., in boroughs, to elect instructed delegates to the Republican county convention to be held at Huntingdon, the following Tuesday, March 20th. Mapleton is entitled to three delegates.

—People who do not read the papers continue to be buncoed in many ways, oftenest in the green goods scheme. And the worst thing about it, to them, after the loss of their money, is that they dare not say anything about it, or if they do, that nobody sympathizes with them. Pennsylvania is flooded with green goods circulars at present, and they are all meant to swindle. Don't touch them.

—An entertainment will be given in Rex's hall on Monday evening next, March 19th, by C. H. Linvill, under the auspices of the Epworth League of the M. E. church. The entertainment will consist of stereopticon views of the World's Fair, which are highly spoken of as being a good representation of the Fair on canvass, by the press. Admission 10 and 20 cents. Exercises will begin at 7.30 P. M.

—There is a man in Wilkesbarre, who is feeling very uncomfortable and he is going to have a great time explaining. He gave a newspaper man some false news and got the newspaper man into trouble, and now the publisher of the paper has had the news fakir arrested under the act passed by the legislature, which provides a fine of $100 for such fresh individuals as have a habit of "fooling the reporters" with fake news. Serves him right if he gets the full amount of the fine placed upon him.

—Twelve applications have been made for license to sell liquor in this county as follows: F. E. Barr, Mill Creek; S. O. Fraker, Orbisonia; Wm. McGowan, Shade Gap; Robt. T. Decker, Dudley; W. S. Bigelow, Hallman House, G. Greenberg, Hotel Brunswick, Alex. A. Long, National Hotel, E. G. Clegg, Farmers Hotel, Louis R., and Edward A. Leister, Leister House, H. C. and S. B. Wallace, Washington House, Huntingdon, and H. D. Reiners and Martin Grube, Huntingdon, wholesale.

—Rev. Owen Hicks, of Hustontown, delivered a temperance lecture in the Presbyterian church of this place on Monday evening last to a large and appreciative audience. He gave a practical and instructive lecture and strongly urged all Christian people to put forth a more persistent effort to put down this greatest menace (the liquor traffic) to the purity of the ballot and the general welfare of our great nation. During the entire period of his discourse he commanded the closest attention of his hearers.

—The 26th annual session of the Central Pennsylvania conference of the M. E. church convened in the Fifth street church, Harrisburg, yesterday, Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D., L L. D., of Washington, D. C., presiding. The conference embraces the largest area of any conference in the state and has 551 Methodist churches with a total valuation of about two and a half millions, besides 156 parsonages with a valuation of $335,475. The total membership is about 54,000; there are nearly 600 Sunday schools, with a grand total of officers, teachers and scholars of nearly 80,000.

THE MILL CREEK ROBBERS.

They are Sent to Pittsburg for Safe Keeping.

The following we take from the Pittsburg *Dispatch* of the 6th inst:

Three desperate thieves, who were not considered safe in the jail at Harrisburg, were brought to Pittsburg yesterday and placed in the Allegheny county jail. They are prisoners of the United States government, and will be tried here in May for robbing the postoffice at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county.

On January 18th the police of Harrisburg saw three men in the Adams Express office, sending a small package. The men were suspected of being thieves, and the police were looking for men who had robbed the Danville postoffice on the night of January 16th. The three men were taken into custody and gave their names as George Durham, Joseph Harr and John Harrington. They said they were from New York. The package was obtained from the express office, and was found to be a cigar box containing $100 worth of postage stamps. It was addressed to G. Harris, No. 75 Rosabel street, New York. A telegram was sent to New York, but Harris could not be found. He had lived at the address given, but disappeared the very day the men were arrested in Harrisburg.

The postmaster at Danville was called to Harrisburg, but could not identify the stolen stamps. It was then learned that the postaffice at Mill Creek had been robbed on the night of January 17. The office there was in the store of I. N. Foust. The safe was blown open, for the fourth time in three years. The thieves had stolen, beside the stamps, $69 in money, two gold watches, one silver watch and an overcoat. Mr. Foust went to Harrisburg and identified the stolen property. Among the recovered stamps were two 10 cent stamps that had been torn diagonally. These tears enabled the postmaster to identify the stamps. One of the prisoners had 189 pennies in his pocket.

Chief of Police Anderson, of Harrisburg, made information against the men charging them with postoffice robbery, and they were given a hearing, on February 7, before United States Commissioner Wolfe. Each man was held in $1,000 bail for United States Court, and in default of bail they were confined in the Harrisburg jail.

United States District Attorney Hall visited Harrisburg last Friday and advised the transfer of the prisoners to Pittsburg. They were arrested in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, but the robbery for which they are held was committed in the Western District. An order was secured from the United States Court for the transfer and Commissioner Wolfe issued a commitment to the Allegheny county jail.

The men were brought here yesterday by Chief S. J. Anderson and officers A. Roat and H. Roat. The prisoners were handcuffed and safely jailed about one o'clock.

A Fascinating Fad.

One of the latest fads is the collection of portraits of noted people; and a very fascinating fad it is, also a profitable one, providing, ofcourse, it does not cost too much. A new feature in *Demorest's Family Magazine*, commenced in the April number, is especially timely, and offers an excellent opportunity for forming a superb collection at a minimum expense. Two pages are devoted to exquisite half-tone portraits of celebrities, quite equal in effect to fine photos, and about cabinet size, which are printed so they may be removed without mutilating the Magazine and arranged in an album especially designed for the purpose. This is to be a permanent feature; and those interested in making a portrait collection should avail themselves of this exceptional opportunity, as the portraits furnished during the year would cost quite $100 in photo form.

It is impossible to specify all the brilliant attractions of the April number. "The Santa Barbara Floral Festival" is exquisitely illustrated; "The Story of a Lost Letter" is also illustrated and gives lots of information about the United States Postal Service; many noted people tell in "Helps in Many Careers" what aided them most toward success, and their portraits are given with their opinions; "Society Fads" will interest everybody; in "Home Art," there is a goodly showing of Easter gifts that can be easily made at home, there are some excellent stories; and the children are not forgotten. The frontispiece is a charming half-tone, "The Angel of the Resurrection," after a painting by Carl Gutherz, and there is an oil panel picture, "Lilies and Heliotrope," both of them beautiful Easter souvenirs. There are, besides, over 500 illustrations. *Demorest's* is really an ideal family Magazine, and is published for only $2 a year, by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of March 10th.

Population, 490.

Last consecutive number, 1413.

Philadelphia sent us 5 inmates on Saturday last.

The brick-makers have another kiln of brick ready for burning.

An inmate was received from Somerset county on Wednesday.

The board of managers held their monthly meeting yesterday.

Nos. 594, 601 and 957 were released on final discharge yesterday.

There are nine beautiful Easter lilies blooming in the green house.

The carpenters have manufactured two large trays for conveying rations in Ward B.

Nos. 553 and 554 were released on expiration of maximum sentence on Saturday last.

Consecutive No. 972 was returned to the Reformatory on Saturday for violation of parole.

The different parts of the water tanks are being conveyed to the upper floor of the new cell-house.

Several inmates are engaged in cleaning the walls and iron gratings in the additional cell-house.

The carpenters have manufactured a large case for the storage of leather and tools in the shoe department.

Master mechanic Colony and men are making some needed repairs on the shafting in the brush factory.

The class in carpentry are putting an addition to the partition dividing the boiler house and machine shop.

Forty barrels of flour and one thousand pounds of corn meal were received in the kitchen department this week.

The shirt factory shipped forty-two dozen shirts this week and received orders for two hundred and forty dozen.

A large number of inmates, under the direction of officer Miller, were engaged in breaking stone the greater part of the present week. The stones are to be used in concreting the cellar of the new cell house.

Following are the snpplies received in the clothing department since our last issue: two hundred and fifty-eight yards of first grade, fifty-four yards of Second grade, and twenty-nine yards of third grade cloth.

Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, Brother Lawrence Kelley, a member in good standing with Latta Grove Grange, No. 935, died on February 6th, 1894, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of our departed brother and bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Mapleton ITEM for publication.

G. W. TAYLOR,
P. A. PHEASANT,
R. P. SMITH,
Committee.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a danghter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at B. O'Connor & Sons and T. M. Logan's

Sale Register.

THURSDAY, March 15.—Geo. W. Taylor and Jos. A. Parks, administrators of Andrew Parks, dec'd., will expose to public sale the real estate of said deceased situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county. For particulars see advertisement and bills.

FRIDAY, March 16.—Mary Curfman will sell at her residence near Saltillo, 1 horse, 2 colts, 2 milch cows, 3 young cattle, two-horse wagon, spring wagon, sled, plows, cross-cut saw, harness, grain cradle, forks, wagon box, ice cream churn, lot of stone pipe, crocks, bedstead, set of chairs, clock, lounge, shot gun, etc. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy try Electric Bitters. If La Grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sic Headache, you will find Speedy and permanent relief by taing Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will waut heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels, Mixed Goods and

RED FLANNELS,

also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock

BOOTS AND SHOES

and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know

TIMES ARE DULL

and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable

PRODUCE

in exchange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton, Pa.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Unappreciated Services"

TEXT: *"Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall."*—II Corinthians xi., 33.

Damascus is a city of white and glistening architecture sometimes called "the eye of the East," sometimes called "a pearl surrounded by emeralds," at one time distinguished for swords of the best material, called Damascus blades, and upholstery of richest fabric, called damasks.

A horseman of the name of Paul, riding toward this city, had been thrown from the saddle. The horse had dropped under a flash from the sky, which at the same time was so bright it blinded the rider for many days, and I think so permanently injured his eyesight that this defect of vision became the thorn in the flesh he afterward speaks of. He started for Damascus to butcher Christians, but after that hard fall from his horse he was a changed man and preached Christ in Damascus till the city was shaken to its foundation.

The mayor gives authority for his arrest, and the popular cry is: "Kill him! Kill him!" The city is surrounded by a high wall, and the gates are watched by the police lest the Cilician preacher escape. Many of the houses are built on the wall, and their balconies projected clear over and hovered above the gardens outside. It was customary to lower baskets out of these balconies and pull up fruits and flowers from the garden. To this day visitors at the monastery of Mount Sinai are lifted and let down in baskets.

Detectives prowled around from house to house looking for Paul, but his friends hid him, now in one place, now in another. He is no coward, as fifty incidents of his life demonstrate. But he feels his work is not done yet, and so he evades assassination. "Is that preacher here?" the foaming mob shout at one house door. "Is that fanatic here?" the police shout at another house door. Sometimes on the street incognito he passes through a crowd of clenched fists, and sometimes he secretes himself on the housetops. At last the infuriated people get on sure track of him.

They have positive evidence that he is in the house of one of the Christians, the balcony of whose home reaches over the wall. "Here he is! Here he is!" The vociferation and blasphemy and howling of the pursuers are at the front door. They break in. "Fetch out that gospelizer and let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Providentially there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fasten a rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The basket is lifted to the edge of the balcony on the wall, and then while Paul holds on to the rope with both hands his friends lower away, carefully and cautiously, slowly, but surely, farther down and farther down, until the basket strikes the earth and the apostle steps out, and afoot and alone starts on that famous missionary tour, the story of which has astonished earth and heaven. Appropriate entry in Paul's diary of travels, "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall."

Observe first on what a slender tenure great results hang. The ropemaker who twisted that cord fastened to that lowering basket never knew how much would depend on the strength of it. How if it had been broken, and the apostle's life had been dashed out? What would have become of the Christian Church? All that magnificent missionary work in Pamphylia, Capadocia, Galatia, Macedonia, would never have been accomplished. All his writings that make up so indispensable and enchanting a part of the New Testament would never have been written. The story of resurrection would never have been so gloriously told as he told it. That example of heroic and triumphant endurance at Philippi, in the Mediterranean euroclydon, under flagellation and at his beheading would not have kindled the courage of 10,000 martyrdoms. But the rope holding that basket, how much depended on it! So again and again great results have hung on what seemed slender circumstances.

Did ever ship of many thousand tons crossing the sea have such important passenger as had once a boat of leaves, from taffrail to stern only three or four feet, the vessel made waterproof by a coat of bitumen and floating on the Nile with the infant lawgiver of the Jews on board? What if some crocodile should crunch it? What if some of the cattle wading in for a drink should sink it? Vessels of war sometimes carry forty guns looking through the portholes, ready to open battle. But that tiny craft on the Nile seems to be armed with all the guns of thunder that bombarded Sinai at the lawgiving. On how fragile craft sailed how much of historical importance.

The parsonage at Epworth, England, is on fire in the night, and the father rushed through the hallway for the rescue of his children. Seven children are out and safe on the ground, but one remains in the consuming building. That one wakes, and finding his bed on fire and the building crumbling, comes to the window, and two peasants make a ladder of their bodies, one peasant standing on the shoulder of the other, and down the human ladder the boy descends—John Wesley. If you would know how much depended on that ladder of peasants, ask the millions of Methodists on both sides of the sea. Ask their mission stations all round the world. Ask the hundreds of thousands already ascended to join their founder, who would have perished but for the living stair of peasants' shoulders.

An English ship stopped at Pitcairn island, and right in the midst of surrounding cannibalism and squalor the passengers discovered a Christian colony of churches and schools and beautiful homes and highest style of religion and civilization. For fifty years no missionary and no Christian influence had landed there Why this oasis of light amid a desert of heathendom? Sixty years before a ship had met disaster, and one of the sailors, unable to save anything else, went to his trunk and took out a Bible which his mother had placed there and swam ashore, the Bible held in his teeth.

The book was read on all sides until the rough and vicious population were evangelized, and a church was started, and an enlightened commonwealth established, and the world's history has no more brilliant page than that which tells of the transformation of a nation by one book. It did not seem of much importance whether the sailor continued to hold the book in his teeth or let it fall in the breakers, but upon what small circumstance depended what mighty results!

Practical inference—there are no insignificances in our lives. The minutest thing is part of a magnitude. Infinity is made up of infinitesimals; great things an aggregation of small things. Bethlehem manger pulling on a star in the eastern sky. One book in a drenched sailor's mouth the evangelization of a multitude. One boat of papyrus on the Nile freighted with events for all ages. The fate of Christendom in a basket let down from a window on the wall. What you do, do well. If you make a rope, make it strong and true, for you know not how much may depend on your workmanship. If you fashion a boat, let it be waterproof, for you know not who may sail in it.

If you put a Bible in the trunk of your boy as he goes from home, let it be heard in your prayers, for it may have a mission as far-reaching as the book which the sailor carried in his teeth to the Pitcairn beach. The plainest man's life is an island between two eternities—eternity past rippling against his shoulders, eternity to come touching his brow. The casual, the accidental, that which merely happened so, are parts of a great plan, and the rope that lets the fugitive apostle from the Damascus wall is the cable that holds to its mooring the ship of the church in the northeast storm of the centuries.

Again, notice unrecognized and unrecorded services. Who spun that rope? Who tied it to the basket? Who steadied the illustrious preacher as he stepped into it? Who relaxed not a muscle of the arm or dismissed an anxious look from his face until the basket touched the ground and discharged its magnificent cargo? Not one of their names has come to us, but there was no work done that day in Damascus or in all the earth compared with the importance of their work. What if they had in their agitation tied a knot that could slip? What if the sound of the mob at the door had led them to say, "Paul must take care of himself, and we will take care of ourselves." No, no! They held the rope, and in doing so did more for the Christian Church than any thousand of us will ever accomplish. But God knows and has made eternal record of their undertaking. And they know.

How exultant they must have felt when they read his letters to the Romans, to the Corinthians, to the Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the Philippians, to the Colossians, to the Thessalonians, to Timothy, to Titus, to Philemon, to the Hebrews, and when they heard how he walked out of prison with the earthquake unlocking the door for him and took command of the Alexandrian corn ship when the sailors were nearly scared to death and preached a sermon that nearly shook Felix off his judgment seat! I hear the men and women who helped him down through the window and over the wall talking in private over the matter, and saying, "How glad I am that we effected that rescue! In coming times others may get the glory of Paul's work, but no one shall rob us of the satisfaction of knowing that we held the rope."

There are said to be about 69,000 ministers of religion in this country. About 50,000, I warrant, came from early homes, which had to struggle for the necessaries of life. The sons of rich bankers and merchants generally become bankers and merchants. The most of those who become ministers are the sons of those who had terrific struggle to get their everyday bread. The collegiate and theological education of that son took every luxury from the parental table for eight years. The other children were more scantily appareled. The son at college every little while got a bundle from home. In it were the socks that mother had knit, sitting up late at night, her sight not as good as once it was, and there also were some delicacies from the sister's hand for the voracious appetite of a hungry student.

The years go by and the son has been ordained and is preaching the glorious gospel, and a great revival comes, and souls by scores and hundreds accept the gospel from the lips of that young preacher, and father and mother, quite old now, are visiting the son at the village parsonage, and at the close of a Sabbath of mighty blessing father and mother retire to their room, the son lighting the way and asking them if he can do anything to make them more comfortable, saying if they want anything in the night just to knock on the wall.

And then all alone father and mother talk over the gracious influences of the day and say: "Well, it was worth all we went through to educate that boy! It was a hard pull, but we held on till the work was done. The world may not know it; but, mother, we held the rope, didn't we?" And the voice, tremulous with joyful emotion, responds: "Yes, father: we held the rope. I feel my work is done. Now, Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." "Pshaw!" says the father. "I never felt so much like living in my life as now. I want to see what that fellow is going on to do, he has begun so well."

Oh, men and women here assembled, you brag sometimes how you have fought your way in the world, but I think there have been helpful influences that you have never fully acknowledged. Has there not been some influence in your early or present home that the world cannot see? Does there not reach to you from among the New England hills, or from western prairies, or from southern plantation, or from English or Scottish or Irish homes, a cord of influence that has kept you right when you would have gone astray, and which, after you had made a crooked track, recalled you? The rope may have been as long as thirty years, or 500 miles long or 3000 miles long, but hands that went out of mortal sight long ago still hold the rope.

You want a very swift horse, and you need to rowel him with sharpest spurs, and to let the reins lie loose upon the neck, and to give a shout to a racer if you are going to ride out of reach of your mother's prayers. Why, a ship crossing the Atlantic in seven days can't sail away from them! A sailor finds them on the lookout as he takes his place, and finds them on the mast as he climbs the ratlines to disentangle a rope in the tempest, and finds them swinging on the hammock when he turns in. Why not be frank and acknowledge it? The most of us would long ago have been dashed to pieces had not gracious and loving hands steadily and lovingly and mightily held the rope.

But there must come a time when we shall find out who these Damascenes were who lowered Paul in the basket and greet them and all those who have rendered to God and the world unrecognized and unrecorded services. That is going to be one of the glad excitements of heaven—the hunting up and picking out of those who did great good on earth and got no credit for it. Here the church has been going on nineteen centuries, and this is probably the first sermon ever recognizing the services of the people in that Damascus balcony. Charles G. Finney said to a dying Christian, "Give my love to St. Paul when you meet him." When you and I meet him, as we will, I shall ask him to introduce me to those people who got him out of the Damascene peril.

Once for thirty-six hours we expected every moment to go to the bottom of the ocean. The waves struck through the skylights, and rushed down into the hold of the ship, and hissed against the boilers. It was an awful time, but by the blessing of God and the faithfulness of the men in charge we came out of the cyclone, and we arrived at home. Each one, before leaving the ship, thanked Captain Andrews. I do not think there was a man or woman that went off that ship without thanking Captain Andrews and when years after I heard of his death I was impelled to write a letter of condolence to his family in Liverpool.

Everybody recognized the goodness, the courage, the kindness of Captain Andrews, but it occurs to me now that we never thanked the engineer. He stood away down in the darkness amid the hissing furnaces doing his whole duty. Nobody thanked the engineer, but God recognized his heroism, and his continuance, and his fidelity, and there will be just as high reward for the engineer who worked out of sight as the captain who stood on the bridge of the ship in the midst of the howling tempest.

A Christian woman was seen going along the edge of a wood every eventide, and the neighbors in the country did not understand how a mother with so many cares and anxieties should waste so much time as to be idly sauntering out evening by evening. It was found out afterward that she went there to pray for her household, and while there one evening she wrote that beautiful hymn, famous in all ages for cheering Christian hearts:

I love to steal awhile away
From every cumbering care
And spend the hours of setting day
In humble, grateful prayer.

Shall there be no reward for such unpretending yet everlasting service?

We go into long sermon to prove that we will be able to recognize people in heaven, when there is one reason we fail to present, and that is better than all—God will introduce us. We shall have them all pointed out. You would not be guilty of the impoliteness of having friends in your parlor not introduced, and celestial politeness will demand that we be made acquainted with all the heavenly household. What rehearsal of old times and recital of stirring reminiscences.

If others fail to give introduction, God will take us through, and before our first twenty-four hours in heaven—if it were calculated by earthly timepieces—have passed we shall meet and talk with more heavenly celebrities than in our entire mortal state we met with earthly celebrities. Many who made great noise of usefulness will sit on the last seat by the front door of the heavenly temple, while right up within arm's reach of the heavenly throne will be many who, though they could not preach themselves or do great exploits for God, nevertheless held the rope.

Come, let us go right up and accost those on this circle of heavenly thrones. Surely, they must have killed in battle a million men. Surely they must have been buried with all the cathedrals sounding a dirge, and all the towers of all the cities tolling the national grief. Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I lived by choice the unmarried daughter in a humble home that I might take care of my parents in their old age, and I endured without complaints all their querulousness and ministered to all their wants for twenty years."

Let us pass on round the circle of thrones. Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I was for thirty years a Christian invalid and suffered all the while, occasionally writing a note of sympathy for those worse off than I, and was general confidant of all those who had trouble, and once in awhile I was strong enough to make a garment for that poor family in the back lane." Pass on to another throne. Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I was the mother who raised a whole family of children for God, and they are out in the world Christian merchants, Christian mechanics, Christian wives, and I have had a full reward of all my toil." Let us pass on in the circle of thrones. "I had a Sabbath-school class, and they were always on my heart, and they all entered the kingdom of God, and I am waiting for their arrival."

But who art thou, the mighty one of heaven on this other throne? "In time of bitter persecution I owned a house in Damascus—a house on the wall. A man who preached Christ was hounded from street to street, and I hid him from the assassins, and when I found them breaking in my house and I could no longer keep him safely I advised him to flee for his life, and a basket was let down over the wall with the maltreated man in it, and I was one who helped hold the rope." And I said, "Is that all?" And he answered, "That is all."

And while I was lost in amazement I heard a strong voice that sounded as though it might once have been hoarse from many exposures and triumph as though it might have belonged to one of the martyrs, and it said, "Not many mighty, not many noble are called, but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and base things of the world and things which are despised hath God chosen—yea, and things which are not—to bring to naught things which are, that no flesh should glory in His presence." And I looked to see from whence the voice came, and, lo! it was the very one who had said, "Through a window in a basket was I let down by the wall."

Henceforth think of nothing as insignificant. A little thing may decide your all. A Cunarder put out from England for New York. It was well equipped, but in putting up a stove in the pilot box a nail was driven too near the compass. You know how the nail would affect the compass. The ship's officer, deceived by that distracted compass, put the ship 200 miles off her right course, and suddenly the man on the lookout cried, "Land, ho!" and the ship was halted within a few yards of her demolition on Nantucket shoals. A sixpenny nail came near wrecking a Cunarder. Small ropes hold mighty destinies.

A minister seated in Boston at his table, lacking a word, puts his hand behind his head and tilts back his chair to think, and the ceiling falls and crushes the table and would have crushed him. A minister in Jamaica at night by the light of an insect, called the candlefly, is kept from stepping over a precipice a hundred feet. F. W. Robertson, the celebrated English clergyman, said that he entered the ministry from a train of circumstances started by the barking of a dog. Had the wind blown one way on a certain day the Spanish Inquisition would have been established in England, but it blew the other way, and that dropped the accursed institution with 75,000 tons of shipping to the bottom of the sea or flung the splintered logs on the rocks.

Nothing unimportant in your life or mine. Three ciphers placed on the right side of the figure 1 make a thousand, and six ciphers on the right side of the figure 1 a million, and our nothingness placed on the right side may be augmentation illimitable. All the ages of time and eternity affected by the basket let down from a Damascus balcony!

A Great Canal Project.

A great canal project, which, if successful, will entirely revolutionize the traffic of the great lakes, is said to be in contemplation by a number of capitalists in Chicago, New York, Boston, and London. The proposed canal is designed to facilitate the passage of vessels from Chicago, Milwaukee, and other northwestern points to the East and to render entirely unnecessary the present long route through the Straits of Mackinaw, Lake Huron, St. Clair River and Lake, and thence down the Detroit River to Lake Erie. The plan is to construct a canal directly across the State of Michigan from the eastern shore of Lake Michigan to either Detroit or Toledo. It is stated on trustworthy authority that preliminary surveys of several proposed routes for the canal have already been made and the feasibility of the project has been vouched for by eminent engineers. One of the plans under consideration is to tap Lake Michigan at a point near Michigan City or New Buffalo and to run thence to Toledo. Another plan is to strike Lake Michigan at Benton Harbor and thence run in a northeasterly direction to Detroit. Either of these canals would be about 180 miles long.

Disposing of World's Fair Statues.

The "Indian Scout" and the "Cowboy," two of the heroic statues which occupied positions facing on the lagoon at the World's Fair, have been presented to Denver, Col., and will soon be placed in the rotunda of the East Denver High School.

BY ENGLAND'S ORDERS.

JOHN BULL RESTORES THE MOSQUITO FLAG.

Nicaragua's Assumption of the Coast Reservation Resented by the English Government and an Armed Force Landed—The Mosquito and Nicaraguan Flag Left Flying.

Captain Angus Brown, of the steamer Elliott, which arrived a few days ago at Savannah, Ga., from Bluefields, brought some details of the state of affairs on the Mosquito Reservation.

Captain Brown says the Nicaraguans entered Bluefields on February 25th or 26th. He did not know their exact numerical strength, but says there was an armed force of 400 or 500 of them at Bluefields when he arrived.

They brought no cannon with them. They simply entered under arms, and without any resistance on the part of the natives. They hoisted the Nicaraguan flag over the Custom House and over the other public buildings. The flags remained up during the time the Elliott was in port. There was no fighting.

The Mosquitos were terrified by the presence of so large an armed force, as they were practically without protection in the city. Captain Brown says the reports that reached this country with regard to the name of the British war ships there are in error.

It is not the Cleopatra, he says, but the Tomas. The Mosquitos, he says, fearing they might be attacked by the Nicaraguans, appealed to the Tomas for protection.

On Thursday, March 1, the Tomas, Captain Brown says, without any authority from the British Government, as there had not been time to get any such authority, sent three boat loads of armed men ashore. He did not know the exact number or men, but between eighty and 100 were landed.

They were armed with carbines and cutlasses. The men went ashore in the steam launch of the man-of-war, and carried with them two Gatling guns and three field pieces.

The British forces did not land at Bluefields, but at Bluefields Bluff, about four or five miles northwest of the city. There was some understanding between the Mosquito chief and the officer in charge of the Tomas, the chief asking that the men be landed for the safety and protection of his people.

The British soldiers went into Bluefields from the Bluff several times while Captain Brown was there. They could not go by land, but had to use the steam launch, on which they carried one of the Gatling guns.

There was no fight at all between March 1, the day the men landed, and March 4, the day the Elliott sailed.

Captain Brown says there was little excitement among the people. The Mosquitos were somewhat frightened when the Nicaraguans first entered, but after the landing of the British troops, he says, all excitement subsided, and the people seemed willing to let things go on as they were until the trouble between the Indians and the Nicaraguans is settled.

The Nicaraguans, of course, objected to the landing of the British troops and charged the officers in charge of the British with an open violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Little attention was paid to this by the British. The Nicaraguans wanted them to stick to the terms of the treaty. The Tomas sailed from Bluefields for Colon to cable to England for advices. Meantime the troops were left in camp at Bluefields Bluff. The Tomas returned to Bluefields in two days.

Captain Brown did not learn the result of the correspondence with the English Department of Foreign Affairs, as he was five or six miles away from Bluefields, and did not land there again before leaving. When he left, he says, the soldiers were still in camp at the Bluff.

Captain Brown found little excitement in Bluefields. Business was going on as usual and the foreign population, most of whom are Americans, expect no bloodshed or other trouble. The Americans control the bulk of the trade and American influences are the most prominent foreign factors on the reservation. All were looking for an American man-of-war. The general opinion seemed to be that the settlement of the question of Nicaraguan control would in the end be settled by the position assumed by the United States Government. All were agreed that Nicaragua merely took possession of Bluefields to secure the revenues there, which have become large in recent years and have been coveted for some time.

One incident occurred which was regarded as indicative that the British regard the Nicaraguans as usurpers. When the Custom House and other public buildings were taken possession of by the invaders, the Musquito flag was hauled down and that of Nicaragua put up. The commander of the British war ship insisted that the Mosquito flag be restored, and it was run up under the Nicaraguan flag. This was not satisfactory, and in the end the two flags were placed on opposite poles at the same height.

TO SUCCEED WHITE.

Representative Blanchard Appointed by the Governor of Louisiana.

Governor Foster, of Louisiana, having received the resignation of United States Senator E. C. White, to take effect on Monday, March 12, accepted the same and appointed Congressman Newton C. Blanchard to succeed him. Mr. Blanchard has served longer in the House than any Congressman elected from Louisiana since the war, and is now in the fourteenth year of his service in the lower branch of Congress.

Newton Crain Blanchard was born in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, on January 19, 1849, and he is now, therefore, forty-five years of age. He will serve as Senator until the Legislature has filled the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice White. The Governor has authority to appoint during the recess of the Legislature only. Justice White's term as Senator will expire in in 1897. Mr. Blanchard was a candidate for the Senate before the Legislature in 1878 and in 1892.

THREE SHOT DOWN.

A Bloody Affray in Mississippi With a Very Tragic Ending.

Rev. W. P. Ratcliffe, editor of the Alliance Vindicator, shot and killed S. A. Jackson, at Kosciusko, Miss. Sam Russell was also killed and Will Sanders was dangerously wounded. The latter two were farmers and bystanders. Jackson was a leading business man of the town, and was elected recently to the Legislature. He leaves a widow and four small children.

The affair grew out of a reply by Jackson, in the Kosciusko Star, denouncing Ratcliffe in very emphatic language for publishing in his paper that he (Jackson) voted in caucus at the late meeting of the Legislature for a Populist for United States Senator.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 25.

Lesson Text: "The Resurrection of Christ" (An Easter Lesson), Mark xvi., 1-8—Golden Text: I Cor. xv., 20—Commentary.

When the Sabbath was past. "They would not break the Sabbath." The Sabbath was really only about to begin. There are no endings in God's blessings. There is an end to sin, to death, but not to blessings.—Parker.

Anoint Him. With spices. This is proof that they did not expect Him to rise again; and this fact adds new force to their testimony.—Jacobus.

Very early in the morning. John says, while it was yet dark; Matthew, as it began to dawn. Yes, that is just what it did. That is the very poetry of the occasion—the word written with apparent accident is the very expression of heaven's truth. "It began to dawn." When Christ comes, the light comes. There is a joyousness, an activity, a hopefulness, an energy about the early morning.—Parker.

The first day of the week. The day has kept its place ever since, always the first. "This is the day the Lord hath made." Christianity has its primacy in persons—Christ; in graces—charity; in days—the Sabbath.

They came to the sepulchre. But not to Christ's. They who seek Christ in unbelief to-day are simply visiting empty tombs. Do not be disturbed nor wonder if in trumpet tones they declare: "He is not here."

And they said among themselves. How many of our anxieties are needless, groundless and absurd. "The worst difficulties are those which never happen."

The stone was rolled away. The stone was turned to new uses, for an angel sat upon it.—Parker. The seal, the watch, the guard—and yet the open tomb. Who can stay His hand?

Entering—they saw a young man. There was the vision and the voice. The vision was a vision of youth. Young—life, power, promise, eagerness, belong to youth.

The voice was sympathetic—"Fear not ye." Heart-rending, "I know that ye seek Jesus." Explanatory—"He is not here; He is risen."

Comforting—"Come, see the place where the Lord lay."

Inspiring—"Go ye—tell."—Parker.

The empty tomb brought confusion, terror, fearful forebodings to the enemies of Christ; but hope, comfort, confidence, to His friends.

Tell his disciples and Peter. Christ's first appearance was to Mary Magdalene, John xx., 18, out of whom He had cast seven devils; so His special message is to Peter, who had denied Him.—Abbott.

Tell Peter—although he has sinned so grievously. Tell Peter—for he has wept. God's anger against His children ceases with the commencement of their penitence.

Tell Peter—for he has suffered.

Tell Peter—for he is dear to Christ. Sin can grieve Christ, cause Him to withdraw, wound and disfigure us, but it cannot alter His love.

Tell Peter—for he is your brother. They had sinned, Have not we denied our Lord?—Stems and Twigs.

The result of it all on the women—fear, haste, energy. They were afraid, they ran, they trembled and were amazed. From Matthew we learn that as they "met Jesus in the way." All who go upon gracious errands meet Him in the way.

He is risen. "Through woman death was first introduced into the world; to woman the first announcement was made of the resurrection."

Proofs of Christ's resurrection. I have been used for many years to study the history of other times, and to examine and weigh the evidences of those who have written about them; and I know of no one fact in the history of mankind which is proved by better and fuller evidence of every sort, to the mind of a fair inquirer, than that Christ died and rose again from the dead—Dr. Arnold. Moreover, it was precisely the same body which was buried that rose again, or all the proofs fail.

I. Proved by the friends of Christ. 1. The apostles had the most powerful faith in the fact. They were unanimous in their declaration of it a few days after on the very spot on which it occurred, and that to men who were prepared to do anything to conceal the fact. 2. This faith came in direct opposition to their previous beliefs and worldly interests. They had no expectation and no hope of such resurrection. 3. They had every opportunity for thoroughly satisfying themselves on the point. 4. By their declaration of the fact they induced thousands of the very enemies of Christ to believe in it, and that close to the time and near the very spot on which it occurred. The early Church universally believed in it; and it is incredible that a myth, a false story, should have so grown up without substantial foundation—From Thomas's Genius of the Gospel. 5. They attested this fact not only by their lives, but by their death. 6 Only the fact of the resurrection can account for the marvelous change in the spirit and character of the apostles. The resurrection completely transformed them; inspired them with a new conception of Christ's kingdom as for all people, with a new courage to suffer for the sake of their risen Lord and His kingdom, and with a new purpose to preach Christ and Him crucified everywhere as a spiritual redemption for sin, Acts ii., 39; v., 41; x., 43. Neither fraud nor fiction is competent to account for the moral contrast.

II. Proved by the enemies of Christ. 1. It was impossible for these enemies to deny that Christ had by some means left the grave. 2. It was impossible for them to give any other explanation than that which they now invented—that His disciples stole the body. 3. It was impossible for this, the only explanation they could give, to be credited; for (a) the disciples could not have stolen Him if they would; (b) it was in the last degree improbable that all the Roman watch were asleep; (c) nor would the Jewish council have voted money merely to have reported a truth. (d) if the soldiers slept, they could not have known that the disciples stole the body: their story contradicted itself.—Genius of the Gospel.

Voting by Machinery.

At an election held the other day at Johnstown, N. Y., a test was made of the merits of the Myers voting machine, and it is said to have given great satisfaction. Four machines were used, doing the work that thirty polling booths have hitherto been necessary for. An old blind man managed to get in his vote in eighty-eight seconds without any assistance, and a great many people voted in eight and ten seconds. The machines registered 1905 votes, and gave the returns promptly and satisfactorily.

An Opal as Big as an Egg.

Word comes from the opal mines near Caldwell, Idaho, of the finding of the largest opal in the world. It is said to be as large as a hen's egg and without a flaw. It is estimated that the gem will dress 325 carats and prove of the highest quality and immense value.

SACRED MONKEYS.

Strange Scenes in the Temple Where the Hindoos Worship.

Hundreds of Monkeys Roam Within Its Sacred Walls.

Among the thousand or more temples and shrines with which the holy Hindo city of Benares is endowed, visitors generally find the great temple dedicated to the worship of the goddess Durga, one of the most interesting. It is known to the Europeans as the monkey temple, because in and around its precincts many hundreds of sacred monkeys roam about without interference. The temple is situated in the southern extremity of the city. It was erected during the last century by the Ranee Bhawani, of Natre, in honor of Shiva's wife, the terrific goddess who is supposed to delight in death and slaughter, and of whom the poor believers in the various attributes of the deities comprising the Hindoo Pantheon stand in the greatest dread.

"The Durga Kund is conspicuous in this city of temples for the grace and simplicity of its architecture," writes a correspondent to the London Graphic. "It adjoins a tank, which is the finest in Benares, and occupies the central portion of a quadrangle, the walls being stained red with ochre. The sacred portion of the temple consists of twelve finely carved pillars, standing on a marble platform, and supporting a heavy roof. This platform is about four feet from the ground, and is ascended by a flight of low steps on each side of the square. The temple is well provided with the necessary instruments for creating the frightful noises which emanate from these abodes of idolatry all over India. Drums of huge dimensions, gongs, bells, and tom-toms are all at the service of the priests in performing the rites required of them. But the antics of the monkeys, which make this temple their home, are, next to its architecture, the most attractive feature of the place.

"The goat's blood with which the walls are sprinkled, and the sacrifices that are known to take place here to appease the wrath of Shiva and his terrifying spouse, are rather revolting to a Christian; but the grotesque play of the monkeys, their importunate begging, the pranks they enact on one another and the graceful agility they are constantly displaying supply a perpetual source of amusement which one is apt to think must prove rather distracting to the devout Hindoos who come here to worship.

"These sacred monkeys are of the genus Semnopethecus entellus, popularly known as the long-tailed Indian monkey. A few years ago, as no one dared to molest these animals, they not only increased rapidly in numbers, but, growing to be extraordinarily bold, developed alarming thieving propensities. The annoyance they caused amounted to a public nuisance, for no house in the place was safe from their depredations. At last the trouble grew so serious that some reduction in the number of these adept thieves became a necessity, although the prejudices of the people were against any such steps being taken.

"In the end the government was requested to interfere, and, waving aside all other considerations but that of public polity, the authorities had many hundreds — report says thousands—captured and sent away. Nevertheless, there are plenty of them left, and they certainly constitute one of the sights of a city that is probably in many respects the most interesting in the world."

Burying People Alive.

China is the only country where the ancient custom of burying people alive still exists. That it used in olden times to be practised in many of the countries of Europe is an acknowledged fact, the medieval survivals of the custom taking the form of what may be described as immuration, or the building up in a wall of the victim. A loaf of bread and a jug of water were generally placed in the niche, and Mr. Rider Haggard describes several ancient monasteries and convents, notably one in Mexico and one at Waltham in England, where skeletons and pitchers built into the walls were found by the workmen engaged in either tearing down or repairing the building. And there is a distinguished priest, who was one of the most famous pulpit orators of France, who has placed on record a midnight visit that he paid some thirty years ago to administer the last sacrament to a man of evident education and birth who was being built up into the wall of the dining-hall of an old mansion in Paris, and to which he had been taken in a carriage blindfolded. The priest could give no indication as to where the mansion was, except that it was located on the left bank of the Seine, a fact which he ascertained from the carriage driving across a bridge. I am perfectly aware that this oft-told story is regarded by many as a fairy tale, but its author was a man of too great eminence and piety to admit of any suspicion that he was romancing, and far too clever to allow the supposition that he had been the victim of an hallucination. Of course the secret of the confessional debarred him from telling the sins which the built-in man had on his conscience with a view to establishing his identity; but the reverend father permitted enough to become known to lead to the inference that the man had been guilty of some terrible offence against society, which could not have been punished by the tribunals without bringing disgrace upon an illustrious and time-honored name.—[New York Tribune.

A Novel Story.

It was in a St. John station the other day that an interesting meeting occurred. An old gentleman came in on an Eastern train, seemed impatient at the wait of several hours that was before him, and finally remarked that he was going on a long journey in search of his son, who had left home eighteen years before and had not been heard from since, except that lately tidings had come in an indirect way that he was in Illinois. The man further explained that he had sold his farm, and, if necessary, would spend all the money in the search for his boy. Soon after this the train from Bangor rolled in and from it descended a young man with a cigar in his mouth and inquired of the old gentleman when the train from the East would start, adding: "I left home eighteen years ago and have not heard from my folks since. I went to a dance one night. When I got back my father gave me a thrashing. I concluded to leave and did. Now, I am going home." "He's my son, my long-lost son!" cried the old man, excitedly. "Oh, my boy, my boy!" The united pair left on the next train for Nova Scotia.—[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Plain Talk to His Lordship.

A venerable and pompous English Bishop was having his portrait painted by an eminent artist. After sitting steady for an hour in silence, the churchman thought he would break the monotony with a remark:

"How are you getting along?" he inquired.

To the astonishment of the Bishop the knight of the palette absorbed in his work, replied:

"Move your head a little to the right and shut your mouth."

Not being accustomed to such a form of address, his lordship said:

"May I ask why you address me in this manner?"

The artist still absorbed in his work said: "I want to take off a little of your cheek."

The Bishop collapsed.

Underground Growth of Mushrooms.

Mushrooms attain their growth before appearing above the ground. If the soil of a mushroom locality be carefully scraped off in the fall of the year, there will often be found full-grown mushrooms, just beneath the surface, waiting for a favorable night to shoot above the earth. A cool clear night in the autumn is the best, and after one of these typical autumn nights, fully grown mushrooms will be found in the greatest abundance where, on the evening before, not one was to be seen.—[St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water, wash your brushes and comb in this and all grease and dirt will disappear. Rinse, shake and dry in the sun or by the fire.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HAY CAPS.

As there is never time to make hay caps when the hay is making, they should be got ready now while there is time. They are made of squares torn from fifty-four-inch wide heavy brown sheeting, and should be hemmed with the corners turned back, leaving a place in which to put the tying cords. These may be left long enough to reach the ground, where they may be fastened to a short stake stuck in the earth. Or a loop may be made at each corner, by which the caps may be held fast against a storm and the wind by a peg stuck into the hay. These caps will shed the rain better and will last much longer if they are soaked in a solution of sugar of lead first and then in one of alum, or they may be steeped in a decoction of oak bark for the same purpose. When out of use, they should be well dried and put away in a dry, airy place. Then they will last a lifetime.—[New York Times.

KEEPING CELERY.

By proper management celery may be kept during the entire winter season, and its fresh, crisp appearance on the table in midwinter has a stimulating effect upon the appetite. Different methods of preserving celery during the winter are resorted to. Some people bury it entirely in sand, while others simply stand the bunches on end, packing them closely together. Neither of these methods is proper. as the roots should be kept moist while the top should be free from earth and dry.

A better way is to take a box and place in the bottom of it a shallow layer of sand or earth. Just above this put a layer of earth and in the side of the box bore a number of holes. Set the bunches of celery with their roots well bedded in the soil, which can be kept moist by injecting water through the holes in the side of the box. Celery can thus be kept in perfect condition throughout the winter, and no farmhouse need be without a supply of it throughout the season.—[Chicago Times.

TREES FOR SANDY SOILS.

The common white pine will grow quite rapidly on the poorest kind of sandy soil, provided the young trees receive a little rich earth about the roots at the time of planting. The Austrian and other species of the pine may be mixed in, and also some of the spruces, if desirable, to make a pleasing variety, but the larger part should be white pine, as this is one of the handsomest of our native evergreen trees, as well as one of the most valuable for its timber. We would advise planting the trees early in the spring, and if possible, get those that have been raised in the nursery and transplanted once or twice since they were removed from the seed bed. Unless you are in a great hurry to get tall trees, do not plant those that are more than two or three feet high, but the broader and more stocky the better. When planting put two or three shovelfuls of good, rich soils but no fresh manure about their roots, If you can afford it plant the tree. rather thickly or from six to eight feet apart, and then thin out when they begin to crowd, otherwise set them twelve to fifteen feet apart, and scattered about, not in straight rows. We have in mind a plantation of this kind set out some fifteen years ago, which is now an ornament to the farm and neighborhood, as the trees are twenty to thirty feet high and growing on very poor, sandy soil. If you prefer decidious trees, plant the American chestnut, as it thrives on light soils if it gets a little good stable manure to aid in a start for life. You might try some of the harder varieties of the European chestnuts, the nuts of which will command a better price in our markets than the smaller native varities.—[New York Sun.

CATTLE FOR FATTENING.

An experienced breeder gives the following description of the animals he selects to fatten:

"The nose should be broad, that the mouth may close upon a goodly quantity of grass at each bite, and thus save the time of the animal, for even in the work of eating time is money. Quickly filled, the steer is most of his time resting quietly, converting his food into tender, juicy flesh. The head should be short and broad, giving an ample breadth between the eyes. Long, deer-like faces belong to the ne'er-do-well. The head should be held well up and the carriage be spirited. The horn should be fine and short, and the eye should be bright and full. The neck should be short and fine; a thick, clumsy neck may be good enough for a hog, but is out of place in a steer. The brisket should come down deep and full, and there should be great width between the fore legs to give ample room for the lungs. Back of the shoulders the body should be full, the ribs springing well out, and the back be broad, straight and smooth, with no sinking between the chine and the rump. The hips should be straight, and the flanks well filled and come down low. The hide should be soft and velvety, if thick and covered with a good coat of hair so much the better as it will help to keep the animal heat and withstand the cold weather. The thigh should be full and the hind legs straight. All the legs should be short and the steer stand squarely on them; add a broad loin and rump and a fine tail and you have a steer which will take on fat readily, and in a short time become a source of pleasure and profit to his owner."

In selecting sires for improving a beef herd these same points should be observed, for as "like produces like," a judicious selection of the sire will give just the animals that feeders and butchers are constantly looking for and finding so difficult to secure.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Never allow a horse to stand on fermenting litter.

Don't forget to blanket your horse every time a stop is made.

A quart of cream should give about fourteen ounces of butter.

It is well to see that the mixed farming does not get too mixed.

Colts need exercise of some kind if they are to be kept in good health.

In pruning do not leave a stump, but cut close to the trunk of the tree.

There is considerable waste in feeding wheat to pigs without grinding.

Two or three raw eggs will cure the most severe case of scours in a calf or colt.

Cultivate the intelligence of your horse. It will add greatly to his value.

The lack of good road horses indicates that stallions capable of siring such animals are few.

It takes brains to achieve success in the horse business, and the horse must have part of the supply.

Some people say they have no "luck" with young turkeys. Common sense is what counts. Luck isn't in it.

Care should be taken that the stable floors are dry and level, so that horses can stand upon them without discomfort.

Glanders is on the increase in this country, and it is suggested that owners be careful where and how their horses drink.

Skim milk is excellent for developing growing colts. If given at the right time, it will often settle the question of profit or loss with the horse.

If the cows are about to come in be sure they have a warm, comfortable place. They will be better off and the calf will not get chilled and thereby stunted.

If there were better dairymen there would be less delusion and disappointment in dairying. The man and the cow must both be "good' to make dairying pay.

Make the sheep tame. Have each one carry a numbered metal tag in its ear. Let the sheep book tell the age and time of lambing of each animal. Less poor stock will be carried then.

Now is the time to settle just what crops are best to be grown next summer, keeping in mind the certainty of a drought to be met in July or August. The short pasture must be helped out with some kind of grown crop so that the cows will not shrink in the milk yield.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Electric tanning is increasing.

The tongue of the toad is attached to the front of his jaw and hangs backward instead of forward.

A photograph camera has been specially devised for registering the distance of lightning flashes.

The earth, travelling at the rate of 1000 miles a minute, passes through 550,000,000 miles of space in the course of a year.

A Newark, (N. J.,) inventor has produced a street-car fender which enable him to stand on the track and defy the trolley juggernaut.

The eggs of the Algerian locust have been found to yield a thick oil resembling honey in appearance. It burns well, and with alkali makes a good soap.

Some idea of the heart's enormous power may be gained from a medical item which says that it forces blood through the arteries at the average rate of twelve feet per second.

Electrical headlights for locomotives will likely come into general use within a few years. The Southern Pacific railroad has already equipped many of its engines with this new headlight.

The hottest place in the United States, according to the 1893 meteorological reports, is Bagdad, Ariz., where the mercury often stands as high as 140 in the shade for a week at a time.

Aeronauts cannot rise much above five miles of vertical height, on account of the increasing rarity of the air, but double that height has been attained by self-registering balloons, which tell us that some ninety degrees of frost prevail up there.

In a recently constructed New York hotel electricity lights the whole building, runs a dozen large ventilators on the roof, polishes the silver in the kitchen, and washes and irons clothes in the laundry. Every room is connected with the office by telephone, and every closet is so arranged that when the door is opened a light within is turned on automatically.

An electric motor attachment has been applied to the Gatling gun, which promises not only to more than double the destructive capabilities of that particular machine, but to effect a great advance in the efficiency of all machine guns. The motor is detachable, is of one horse power, is very small, weighing but a trifle over fifty pounds, and is placed in the breech of the gun, amply protected. The motor increases the present rate of firing 1,200 shots a minute, to more than 3,000 shots a minute.

Collar of Honor for Noble Dogs.

In France there exists an order of merit foundered by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which the members are dogs who have distinguished themselves by deeds of bravery. A tastefully designed "collar of honor" is awarded to the nominee of the order. Among the animals already decorated in this way one of the most celebrated is Bacchus, a large bulldog, whose specialty it is to stop runaway horses by jumping up and seizing them by the bridle. Bacchus's master resides in the Rhu Biscornet, It is calculated that the intelligent beast has already saved the lives of eight persons, if not more, in this way. Pataud, another bulldog, received a collar in 1887 for saving his mistress from the attack of a footpad, and Turk, a splendid Newfoundland, has had a similar honor for saving three young children from drowning on different occasions.—[Westminster Gazette.

The Last Was First.

Teacher (to new pupil)—What is your last name, my little man?

New pupil—Tommy.

Teacher—What is your full name?

New pupil—Tommy Jones.

Teacher—Then Jones is your last name?

Tommy—No, it isn't. When I was born my name was Jones, and they didn't give me the other one for a month afterward.—[Brooklyn Life.

One Solution.

"What are you doing to relieve the unemployed, Jack?"

"I ordered four suits of spring clothes this very day, three more than I needed, on purpose to provide them with work."—[Life.

A Successful Man's Words.

The autobiography of the late George W. Childs contains some statements that ought to be of no little value to the business men, and especially to the young men just beginning the battle of life. Take the following for instance:

"I have always believed that it was possible to unite success with strict moral integrity. Many people think the ethics of business or of politics are quite distinct, and that a man may do things in his public employment which he will not think it right to do in his domestic or private life. I do not agree with this view, and if the record of my life has any value, it is in showing that at least it is not necessary to business that a man should indulge in sharp practice. But even if it were necessary, still it would not follow that it is worth while. We cannot afford to do or say a mean thing. There are higher satisfactions than the mere getting of money, and riches cannot compensate a man for consciousness of having lived a dishonorable and selfish life.

"I cannot lay too much stress on the matter of strict temperance. Drinking beer, wine or spirits is a useless and dangerous habit. It does no good and if the habit is continued it is almost sure to lead to destruction and death. Taste not; touch not; handle not. You should have the courage to say, 'No!' if you are asked to drink. In looking back over my life I can recall many of the best and most promising of my companions who were ruined by the habit of drinking—not one of whom ever imagined he would be wrecked in mind and body, and eventually fill a drunkard's grave. There is no safety in moderate drinking. Every one who touches it at all is in danger.

"Perhaps I ought to say a word about the companions a young man should choose for himself in life. You should try to make companions of the best people you can become acquainted with. In order to do this you must have something in yourself that may be a return to them for what they give you. It is not necessary, for this purpose, to be a genius or to have a remarkable intellect or extraordinary education; but be yourself, and be a man, and learn to think of others before yourself, and you will have friends enough and of the best. To be intimate with the magnanimous and the noble aids to form these qualities in one's self. A man is known by the company he keeps, and those who know what friends you have will be able to form a very correct idea of what you yourself are. You should see to it that this estimation be as high as your opportunities may secure."

Nothing new or novel about the foregoing extracts, but they are interesting for two reasons: They constitute the platform upon which Mr. Childs stood, and they contain the foundation truth upon which success is built.—*Altoona Tribune.*

He Obeyed Orders.

At a time of great danger Napoleon once gave an order to the pickets stationed at the outposts of his camp not to allow anything to pass them. The long, dark hours of night wore slowly away, and the faithful sentinels kept close watch for the appearance of an enemy, when, just before daylight, a large dog was seen approaching one of the guards. The animal was ordered back, but, with every demonstration of affection, he persisted in passing the forbidden boundary. True to his trust, the soldier raised his gun and fired, and the poor creature fell dead. The report of the shot echoed along the lines, and the camp was awake in an instant to meet the impending danger. But when it was found to be only a dog, and the missing dog of one of the officers, do think that faithful sentinel regretted obeying his orders? No, indeed; and when a dead spy was found nicely concealed beneath the skin of the animal, he was doubly thankful that he did his duty. So it may be hard to withstand the temptations that approach in friendly guise but conceal deadly foes; but the only safe way is to meet them with the same firm and unwavering principle which prompted Napoleon's sentinel to do his duty.—*Ex.*

He Knew His Business.

The writer paid a visit to the Mechanic's Fair in Boston, and stood for a moment near an engine in the basement. The engineer in charge possessed a bright little son whom he had taught the method of stopping and starting the machine. The litttle boy, who did not seem to be over 10 years of age, was standing by the engine when a gentleman came up to him and said:

"You seem to be a pretty small boy to run such a big engine."

"I suppose I am pretty small," replied the boy, "but I can do it all right."

"You think you understand your business?" continued the visitor.

"Yes, sir, I do."

"Can you start the engine?"

"I can."

"Let's see you start it."

The boy opened the valve and the fly-wheel slowly started to revolve.

"You can really do it, can't you?" said the visitor.

"Yes, sir," modestly answered the boy.

"Can you make it go backward?" asked the man.

"Backward or forward, it doesn't make any difference to me," replied the young engineer.

"Let me see you run it backward."

The boy stopped the engine and quickly reversed it, so it ran in an opposite direction.

"Well, I declare, my boy, you seem to understand your business perfectly."

The boy said nothing for a moment, but eyed the stranger suspiciously. Suddenly an idea appeared to strike him, and he said:

"May I ask what your business is?"

"Why, certainly; I am a minister of the gospel."

"Where do you reside?"

"Oh, right across the river here, in Cambridge."

"Do you understand your business?" further questioned the younger.

"I believe I do," replied the minister, good-naturedly.

"Can you repeat the Lord's Prayer?"

"Why, certainly."

"Say it for me," requested the boy.

The clergyman did so.

"You really do know how, don't you?" laughingly said the engineer.

"Why, of course I do; I repeat it several times a day."

"Well, now, say it backward; you know I ran the engine backward for you."

The clergyman, after a moment's hesitation, said he could not do it.

"You can't do it?" said the little fellow. "Well, you see, I understand my business a great deal better than you do yours."

The clergyman appeared to think so, and retired.

The man who does his duty is kept too busy to meddle with other people's affairs.

If You Want to be Loved.

Don't find fault.

Don't contradict people even if you are sure you are right.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most inquisitive friend.

Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.

Don't believe all the evil you hear.

Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.

Don't go untidy on the plea that everybody knows you.

Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

Don't over or underdress.

Don't express a positive opinion unless you perfectly understand what you are talking about.

Don't get in the habit of vulgarizing life by making light of the sentiment of it.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Don't try to be anything but a gentleman—and that means a man who has consideration for the whole world and whose life is governed by the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would be done by."

—*Indiana School Journal.*

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day purchased at Sheriff's sale all the personal property of James E. Walls and C. M. Walls, of Union township, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, wagons, horses, farm implements and grain in the ground. The same has been left in charge of said James E. Walls and C. M. Walls and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with same. A. B. SMITH.

Feb. 27.'94-f.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Andrew Parks, dec'd.]

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Parks, late deceased of Cass township, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to settle same at once, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOSEPH A. PARKS,
GEO. W. TAYLOR,

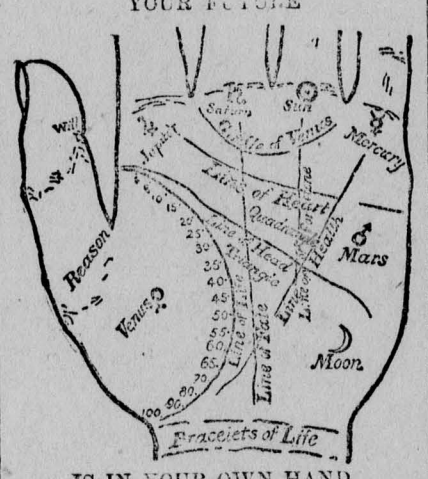
Jan.29-94.6t. Administrators.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, Dec'd.)

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE A. DAVID,
K. A. LOVELL, Executrix.
Attorney for Executrix.



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $5.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

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